UNIT 537

MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (*)

January 1977

(*) Note: This unit's General Plan is contained within the general plan document for the three state parks in the Santa Monica Mountains

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS STATE PARKS

TOPANGA, MALIBU CREEK, and POINT MUGU

Resource Management Plans, General Development Plans, and Environmental Impact Reports

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION

August 1974

DO NOT DESTROY LAND!

NO Cars!

They absolutely DO

the trail out to Topanga for

horses with people

no hunting!

nothing with

a motor

No cars

Children!

THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS STATE PARKS

TOPANGA STATE PARK, MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK, AND POINT MUGU STATE PARK

August 1977

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor
State of California

Claire T. Dedrick
Secretary for Resources

Herbert Rhodes
Director
Department of Parks and Recreation

State of California – The Resources Agency
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

These reports were prepared under the supervision of:

Robert F. Uhte . . . . . *Chief, Acquisition and Development Division*
H. Lee Warren . . . . . *Supervisor, Project Development Section*
James P. Tryner . . . . . *Chief, Resource Preservation and Interpretation Division*

The Environmental Impact Reports were prepared by:

Deirdre A. Cahill . . . . . *Staff Services Analyst*
Robert G. Ueltzen . . . . . *Jr. Park and Recreation Specialist*

Under the supervision of:

James Doyle . . . . . *Staff Park and Recreation Specialist*

Drawings by Martin Chan

CONTENTS

List of Maps

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811

Resolution 9-77

Resolution adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Los Angeles
January 14, 1977

WHEREAS the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report for Topanga State Park; and

WHEREAS this reflects the long-range development plan so as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's "Topanga State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan and Environmental Impact Report Preliminary" dated November 1976, subject to the additions and deletions developed by the Commission standing as a committee of the whole by the February 1977 meeting of the Commission; and subject to the review of each phase of the project development plan prior to commencement of the construction of each such phase.

C-3183A

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811

Resolution 10-77

Resolution adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Los Angeles
January 14, 1977

WHEREAS the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report for Malibu Creek State Park; and

WHEREAS this reflects the long-range development plan so as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's "Malibu Creek State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan and Environmental Impact Report Preliminary" dated November 1976, subject to the additions and deletions developed by the Commission standing as a committee of the whole by the February 1977 meeting of the Commission; and subject to the review of each phase of the project development plan prior to commencement of the construction of each such phase.

C-3183A

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811

Resolution 11-77

Resolution adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Los Angeles
January 14, 1977

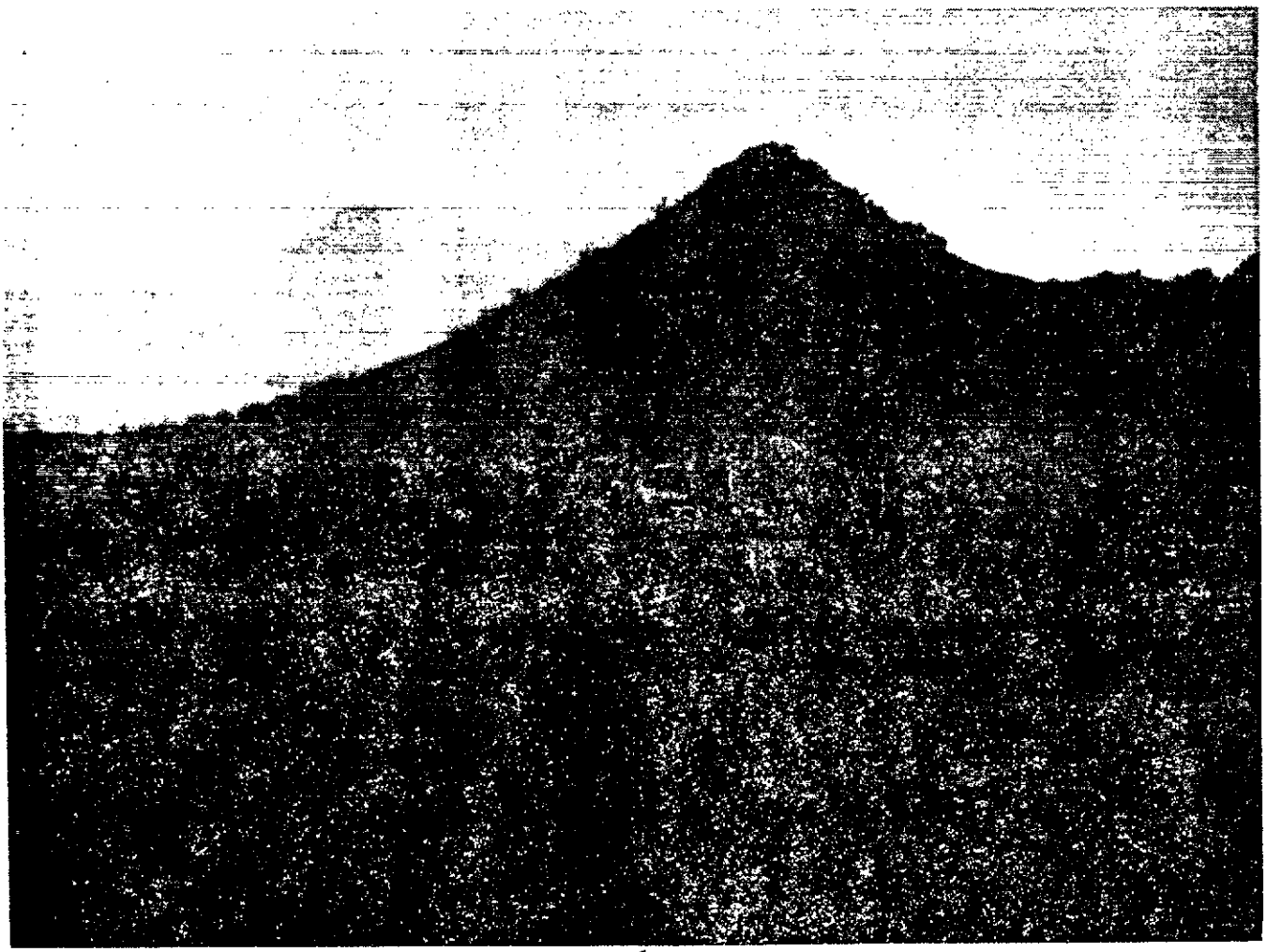
WHEREAS the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report for Point Mugu State Park; and

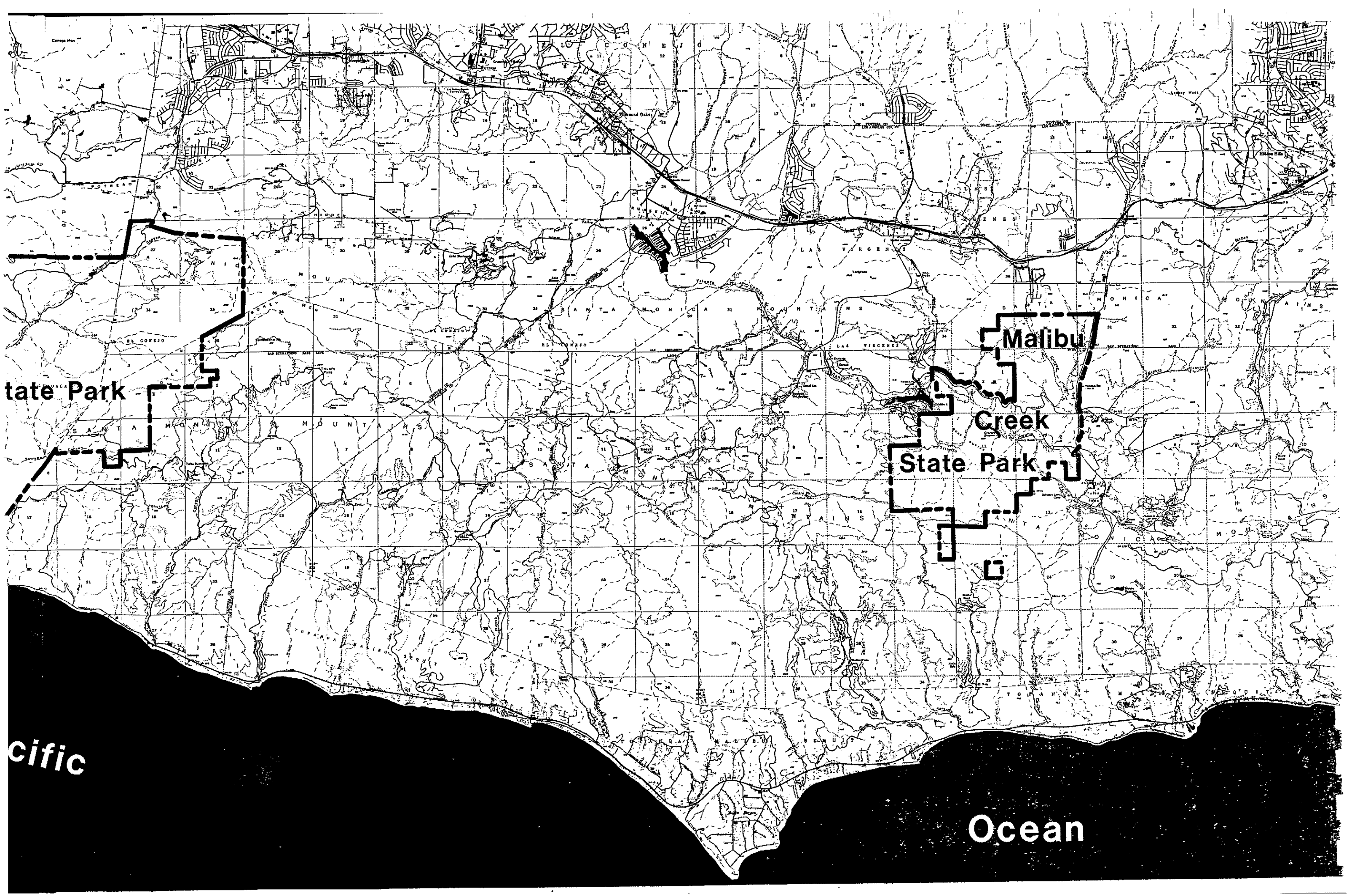
WHEREAS this reflects the long-range development plan so as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

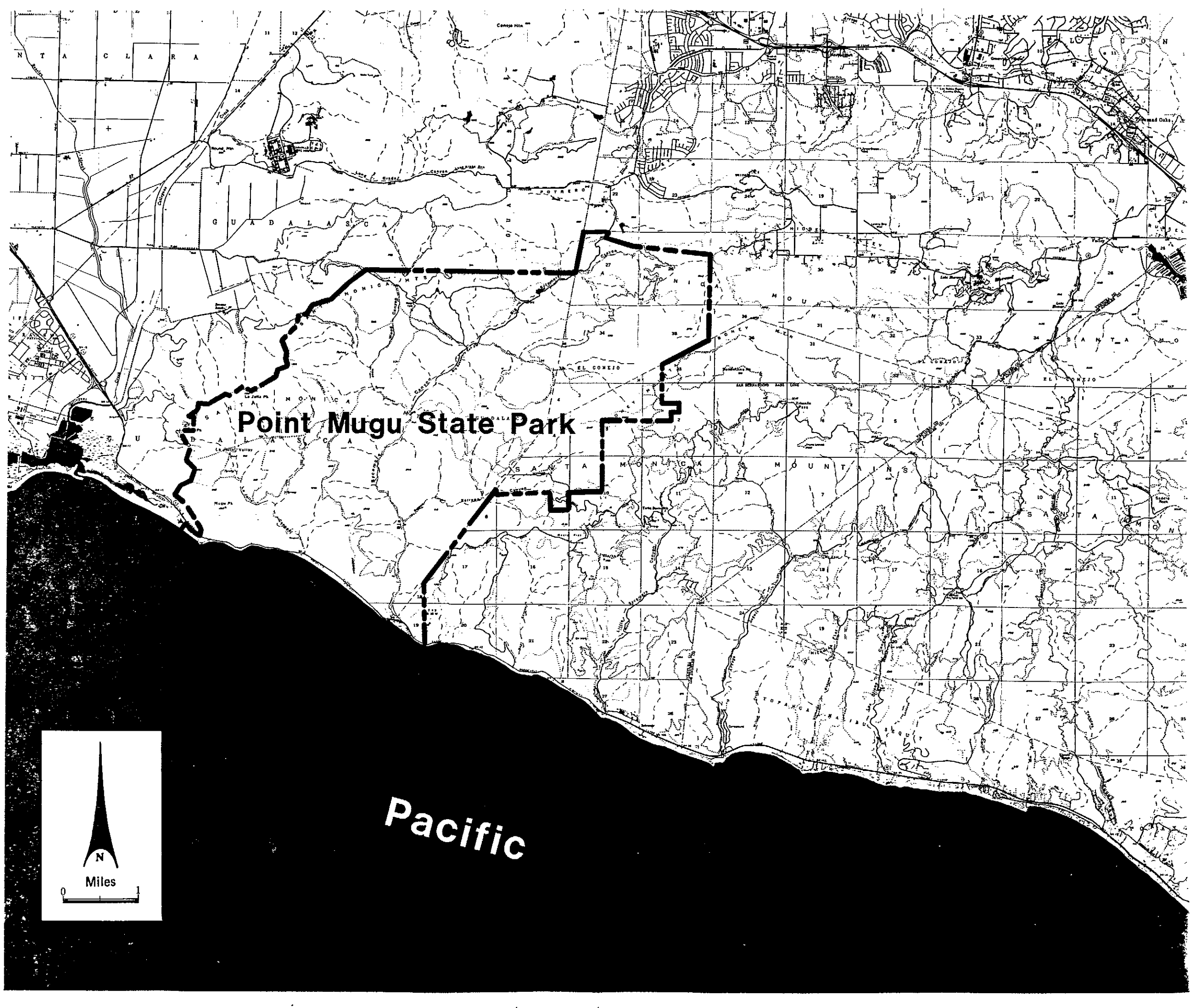
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's "Point Mugu State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan and Environmental Impact Report Preliminary" dated November 1976, subject to the additions and deletions developed by the Commission standing as a committee of the whole by the February 1977 meeting of the Commission; and subject to the review of each phase of the project development plan prior to commencement of the construction of each such phase.

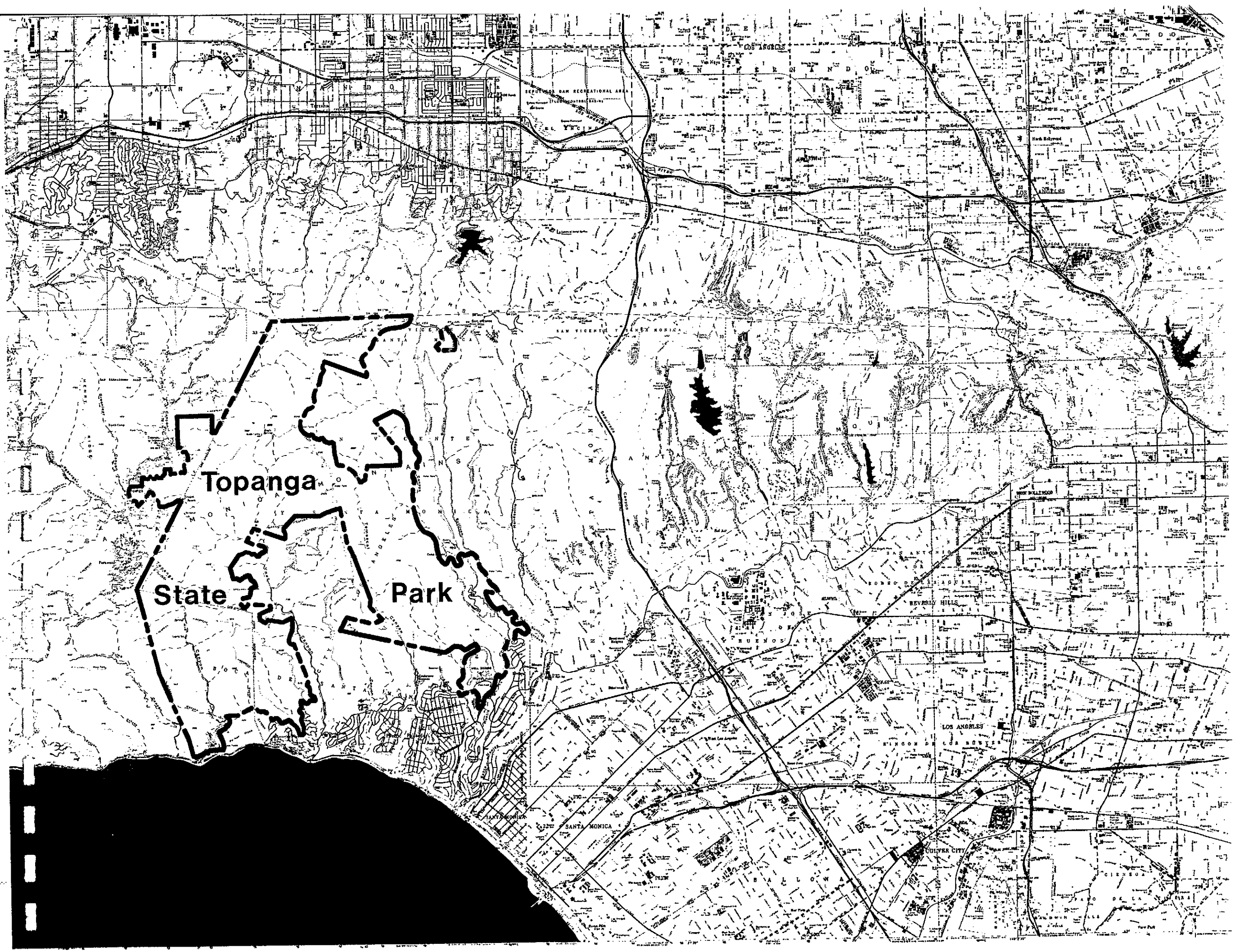
C-3183A

THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS STATE PARKS




tate Park
Malibu
Creek
State Park
cific
Ocean


Point Mugu State Park
Pacific
N
Miles
0
1


Topanga
State
Park
SAN FERNANDO
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
LOS ANGELES
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS
SAN VICENTE
BEVERLY HILLS
LOS ANGELES
SANTA MONICA
CULVER CITY
BALLONA

ga

Park

LOS ANGELES

SAN FERNANDO

BURBANK

GLENDALE

SANTA MONICA

BEVERLY HILLS

HOLLYWOOD

CULVER CITY

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAIN RANGE

GENERAL RESOURCE DATA

GEOGRAPHY – THE AREA ENCOMPASSES 220,000 ACRES, IS ± 46 MILES LONG AND 8 TO 10 MILES WIDE IT IS BOUNDED BY THE OXNARD COASTAL PLAIN TO THE WEST, THE LOS ANGELES URBAN COMPLEX TO THE EAST, THE SIMI HILLS TO THE NORTH AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO THE SOUTH.

TOPOGRAPHY – STEEP RUGGED MOUNTAIN SLOPES, DEEP CANYONS WITH MOSTLY INTERMITTENT STREAMS FUNNELING INTO THE OCEAN. 37.5 MILES OF COASTLINE WITH SANDY AND ROCKY BEACHES, SEACLIFFS TO SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET IN HEIGHT. LAGOONS EXIST AT MALIBU AND MUGU. HIGHEST PEAK 3,111 FEET.

GEOLOGY – MOSTLY FAULTED SEDIMENTARY MARINE STRATA. EXPOSED BEDROCK FORMATIONS THROUGHOUT. IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK FORMATIONS ARE FOUND IN THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE. ALLUVIAL SOILS IN ELEVATED MOUNTAIN VALLEYS MOSTLY.

SOILS – MANY AND VARIED
SEE SOILS OF THE MALIBU AREA. M7 – L – 18854
PREPARED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

VEGETATION – BASIC PLANT COMMUNITIES INCLUDE:
COASTAL CHAPARRAL, FOOTHILL WOODLAND, OAK–BAY FOREST, INTRODUCED ANNUAL GRASSLAND, RIPARIAN WOODLAND, FRESHWATER MARSH.

WILD LIFE – BIRDS, MAMMALS, REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS.

CLIMATE – PREDOMINANTLY MARINE AIR.
MEAN WINTER TEMP. – 38° F – 66° F INLAND
44° F – 64° F COAST
MEAN SUMMER TEMP. – 66° F – 94° F INLAND
68° F – 75° F COAST

FOG BANKS ALONG COAST IN SUMMER.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL 18 – 26 INCHES, BETWEEN NOVEMBER & APRIL.

WINDS – WESTERLY, MOST OF THE YEAR WHICH BLOW OVER AND PARALLEL TO THE MOUNTAIN RANGE.
SANTA ANA – DRY AND HIGH–VELOCITY WINDS FROM THE NORTHEAST, MOSTLY FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER.

HYDROLOGY – MALIBU CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IS THE LARGEST WITH + 69,000 ACRES. ALL DRAINAGES FEED DIRECTLY INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN EXCEPT THE NORTHEAST SLOPES WHICH DRAIN IN THE LOS ANGELES RIVER AND THE NORTHWEST EXTREMITIES WHICH DRAIN INTO MALIBU CREEK.

HUMAN INFLUENCE – PAST: ±5000 B.C. TO ± 3000 B.C. INHABITED BY – CHUMASH, FERNANDO, GABRIELINO AND TONGUA INDIANS.

PRESENT: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ± 33,000 ACRES.
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT ± 500 ACRES.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ± 500 ACRES.

RECREATION USE ± 30,000 ACRES PRIVATE & PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.
TRANSPORTATION ROUTES: PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY,
VENTURA FREEWAY, MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY

SUMMARY

The Santa Monica Mountains, located immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles metropolitan complex, are the site of three state parks – Point Mugu, Malibu Creek, and Topanga. Because these three parks share many similar resources and problems, their Resource Management Plans, General Development Plans, and Environmental Impact Reports are presented here under a single cover.

Throughout the planning for the development of these parks, citizen participation and interagency cooperation has been encouraged. The general approach has been to preserve as much of the natural landscape and biotic communities as possible and at the same time provide a reasonable number of public facilities to make the outstanding resource values found here available to the public for their enjoyment. To accomplish these two purposes, most of the development is confined to the periphery of the park units.

Table 1 presents a summary of all the public facilities that will be provided if these plans are fully implemented. (The summary includes existing facilities.)

Table 1

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES –
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS STATE PARKS**

Facility	*Point Mugu*	*Malibu Creek*	*Topanga*	*Totals*
Picnic Tables	125	205	210	540 tables
Multi-Use Areas		2		2 units
Company Picnic Units		1		1 unit
Beach Parking (Cars)	350		100	450 cars
Parking (Cars & Busses)	380 cars 3 busses	325 cars 4 busses	595 cars 10 busses	1300 cars 17 busses
Equestrian Centers		1		1 center
Equestrian Staging Areas	3		2	5 areas
Equestrian Camps	2		1	3 camps
Campgrounds	330	100	25	455 sites
Tent Campgrounds		100	50	150 sites
Multi-Use Campgrounds	4	5	1	10 units
Hike-In Campgrounds	12			12 sites
Hike-In Multi-Use Areas	9		4	13 units
Trail Camps	4	1	3	8 areas
Lodging for Groups			5	5 units
Possible Hostels	1	1	2	4 units
Trail (miles)	60	22	26	108 miles
Trailheads	6	4	5	15 areas
Interpretive Facilities	3	6	5	14 major
Scenic Overlook	1			1 area
Multi-purpose Grassy Area		1		1 area
Bicycle Camp		5		5 sites
Roadside Camps	60			60 sites

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide policies for preservation of the natural resource values within the parks and guidelines for access, use, and enjoyment of the parks by the public.

This plan is comprehensive because it is based on a thorough knowledge and analysis of all the known natural and recreational resources.

The planning for state parks in the Santa Monica Mountains is based on the assumption that the redeeming social values of those parks are their natural resources and that the enjoyment of these natural values will satisfy significant public needs and desires.

General Description

The Santa Monica Mountains chain is one of the transverse mountain ranges of southern California. These ranges run in an east/west direction perpendicular to the major mountain ranges of the state. The western portion of the Santa Monica mountain range is the highest (3,111 feet at Sandstone Peak). The median elevation is much lower, between 1,000 and 2,000 feet. Most of the mountain slopes are rugged and steep. Slopes west of the San Diego freeway of more than 25 percent account for 78 percent of the land and almost half of these slopes have gradients of 50 percent or more. Gradually sloping lands occur in the interior valleys, the elevated marine terraces, and along creekbeds.

The Santa Monica Mountains span a distance of 46 miles from Point Mugu to Griffith Park. The mountain range averages about 7 miles across and contains about 220,000 acres.

Within the 220,000 acre mountain range there are three large state parks comprising a total of 25,251 acres.

Topanga State Park is closest to the city of Los Angeles and contains 7,830 acres. Malibu Creek State Park is located near the center of the mountain range and contains 4,071 acres. Point Mugu State Park is on the westernmost end of the mountain chain and contains 13,350 acres.

The plans propose public facilities to accommodate hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, camping, and picnicking activities. Interpretation of the park's plants, wildlife, history, and American Indian culture and ecology are also included in the plan's proposals.

Acquisition of 3,000 to 4,000 acres for expansion of these parks is funded by the 1974 and 1976 Park Bond Acts.

RECREATION DEMAND ANALYSIS

General

Topanga State Park, Malibu Creek State Park, and Point Mugu State Park, located in the Santa Monica Mountains, are within two-hours' travel of California's most populous metropolitan area – Los Angeles.

The parks are located in Planning District 8 which includes Los Angeles, Imperial, Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties. These counties contain approximately 50 percent of the state's population. The complexity of this district demands very flexible and sensitive planning that is responsive to residents who want closer contact with and better understanding of nature. There is a large demand from residents of the Los Angeles area for the activities found in state parks – camping, picnicking, hiking, and boat use.

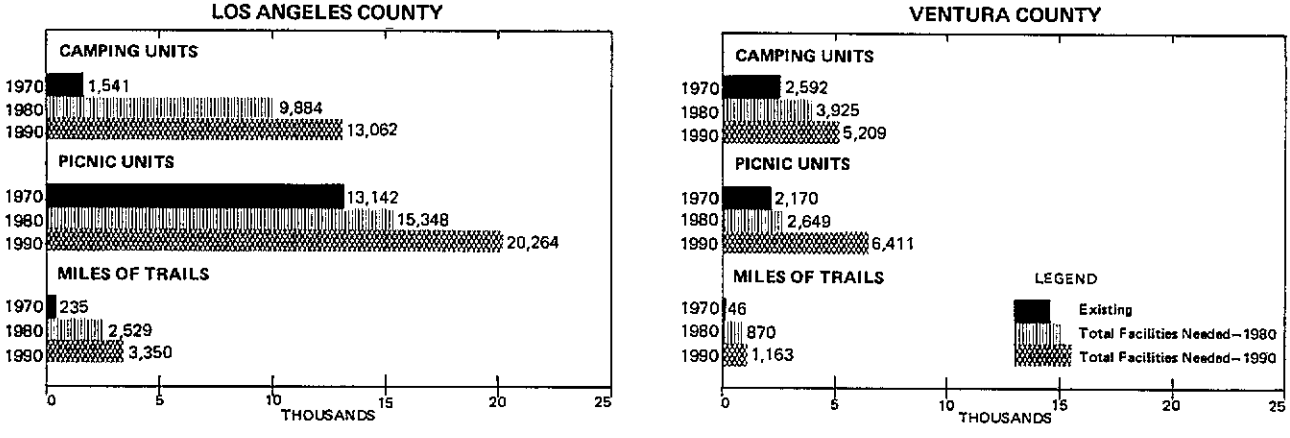
The Santa Monica Mountains are bounded by the Oxnard coastal plains to the west, the Los Angeles urban complex to the east, the Simi Hills to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the south.

Although there are more than 3,200 public and private recreation areas located within Planning District 8, current projections indicate the need will be tripled by 1980. This includes the need for both day and overnight-use facilities.

To determine recreation demand in California, a modification of the state's Park and Recreation Information System (PARIS) is currently used. This subsystem considers many factors in making demand projections. The subsystem not only looks at population projections but such items as the socio-economic characteristics of the populace, geographic location, travel patterns, and other necessary items.

A PARIS study of the Los Angeles and Ventura County areas indicates a great need for more public facilities (see graph). The general development plans for Topanga, Malibu and Point Mugu state parks are aimed at meeting these needs. There is also a defininte need that an increase in facilities be accompanied by improved accessibility, especially for low-income urban residents. It is the responsibility of the Department to coordinate with other agencies, at all levels, to work toward and to implement better transportation systems between the populace and recreation areas.

ANALYSIS OF FACILITIES NEEDED



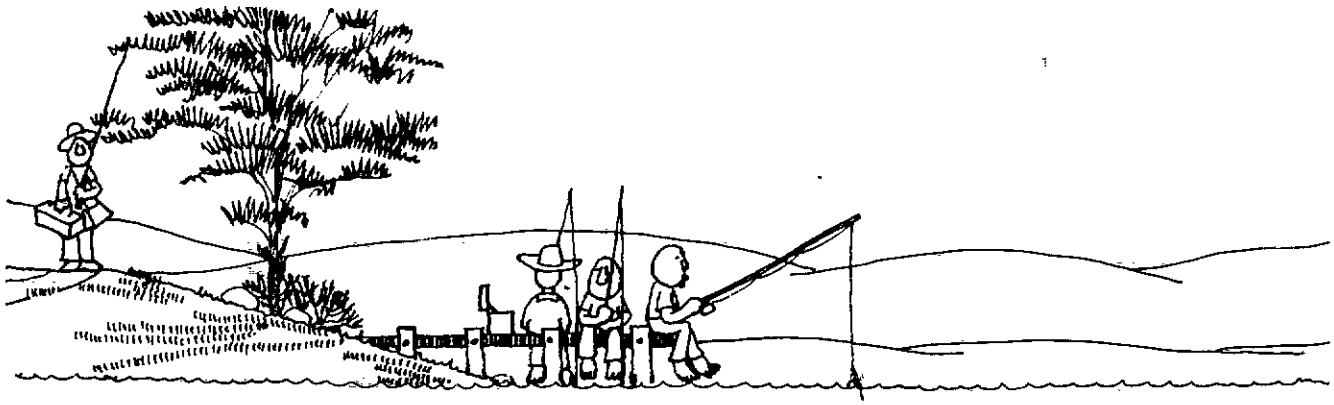
Another Dimension of Recreational Needs

A new dimension in meeting public recreation needs is inherent and implied in these general plans. Within these new dimensions, the parks can be used to help ease some of our serious social problems.

Parks in the Santa Monica Mountains area serve one of the most troubled communities in our nation. Los Angeles, with its varying degrees of wealth and opportunity, is the scene of explosive unrest, crime, and juvenile delinquency. These problems are nearly beyond the control of the established systems of police, courts, and schools. What can the parks do to ease this situation? Perhaps the definition of recreation should be expanded to mean more than just fun; a broad view of *re-creation* could include socially meaningful directed activities...or work...in the spiritually therapeutic setting of the beautiful Santa Monica Mountains. For example, the Department of Parks and Recreation could collaborate with the County Probation Department to provide re-creation work for young probationers. Meaningful work in a natural park setting could help these youths find harmony with the world in which they live.

The Department of Parks and Recreation is aware of the problem of making open space parklands *actually* available to all citizens. People who live in densely populated urban areas have little or no contact with natural surroundings, and therefore, they are the very ones who will benefit most from visits to such areas. But all too often these people either are not aware of what parks are available to them or find the transportation costs prohibitive.

Recognizing this situation as a real problem, the department is taking measures to help solve it. We are intensifying our efforts to educate the public about the state park system and to involve urban dwellers, as well as others, in the planning, development, and use of the parks. The



department will actively encourage the provision of reasonably priced transportation between the heavily populated sections of Los Angeles and these parks.

One of the goals of this plan is to offer means of reaching out to those persons in the city who have the greatest need for re-creation and offering to them the natural, open space experiences they need and deserve.

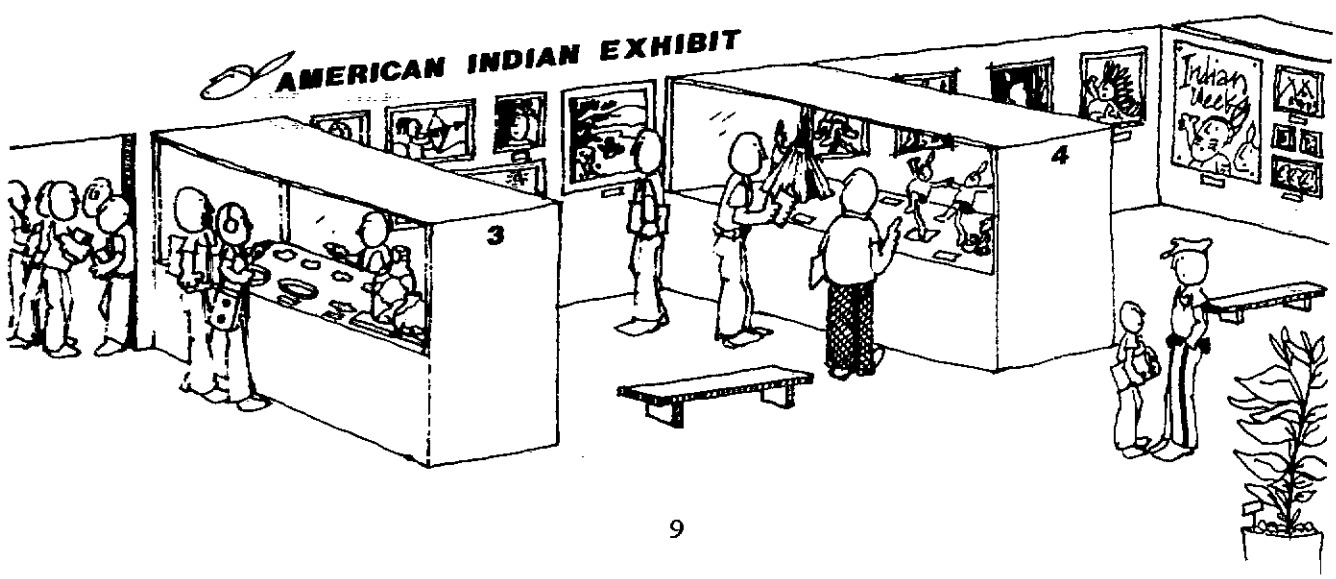
The dominant thought of our public meetings was that nature should be preserved and there should be a minimum of construction. Any development should harmonize as much as possible with nature. Parking at entrances should be used to eliminate traffic and roads inside the parks. Walk-in areas are preferable to drive-in areas. Carefully designed trails should be used. By combining these developments with carefully directed work, educational, and re-creative programs designed to help people make the transition from the ghettos to the parks, we may discover a successful solution to some critical social problems.

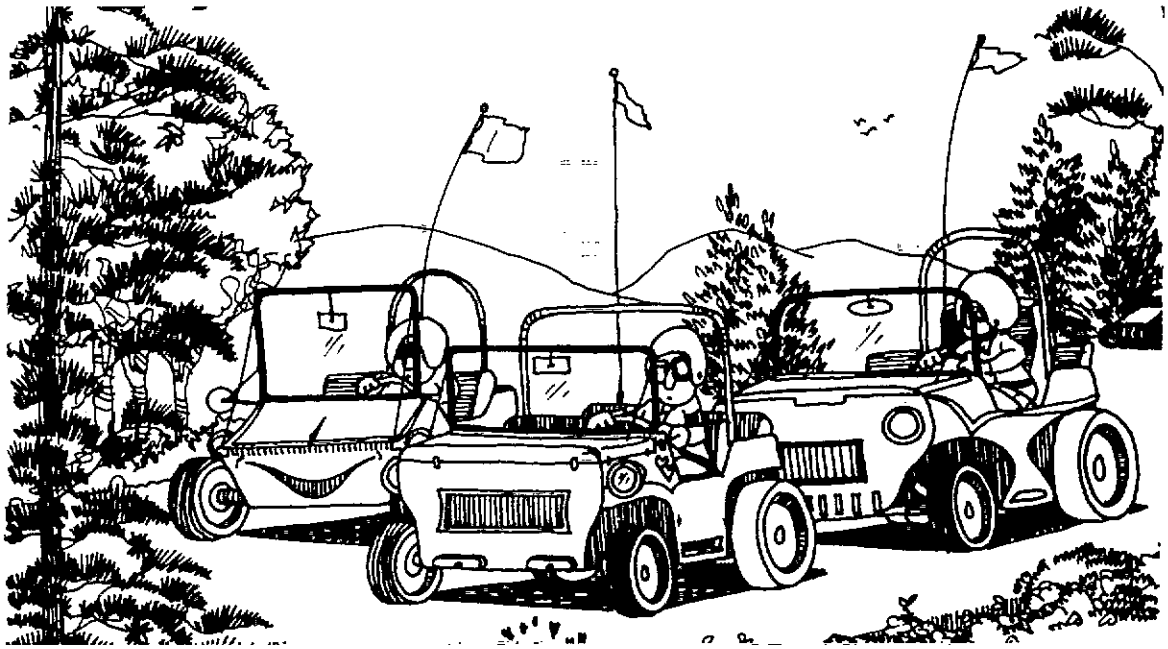
Recreation Needs Met by the Plans

During planning, the department 's team was deluged with requests for preservation of the park areas. Of the 723 letters with 867 signatures, 711 letters and 754 signatures favored conservationists' goals.

These areas may not be as spectacular as Yosemite, but they are unique and characteristic of the native California terrain that is rapidly disappearing because of commercial and residential development. The plan includes the kinds of recreation commensurate with the natural terrain and the preservation of its features – such activities as hiking, nature study, and scattered picnicking and camping where people may enjoy the proximity to nature that is not so readily available elsewhere in the middle of massive urban sprawl. The plan includes facilities for interpretation of plants and wildlife and their relationships, and interpretation of the American Indian's history and religion. The plan includes public facilities that are small scale, rustic in design, and fitted into the surroundings. Preserves and open spaces take up more than 90 percent of the land.

These plans recognize that in this coming era of limits imposed upon us by earlier population growth and prolonged abuse of non-renewable resources that we must begin to limit our use of land and its natural resources. These parks have become vest-pocket vestiges of what we once had in abundance and now regret we lost. We now have only miniature momentos of a priceless heritage.





Recreation Needs Not Met By the Plans

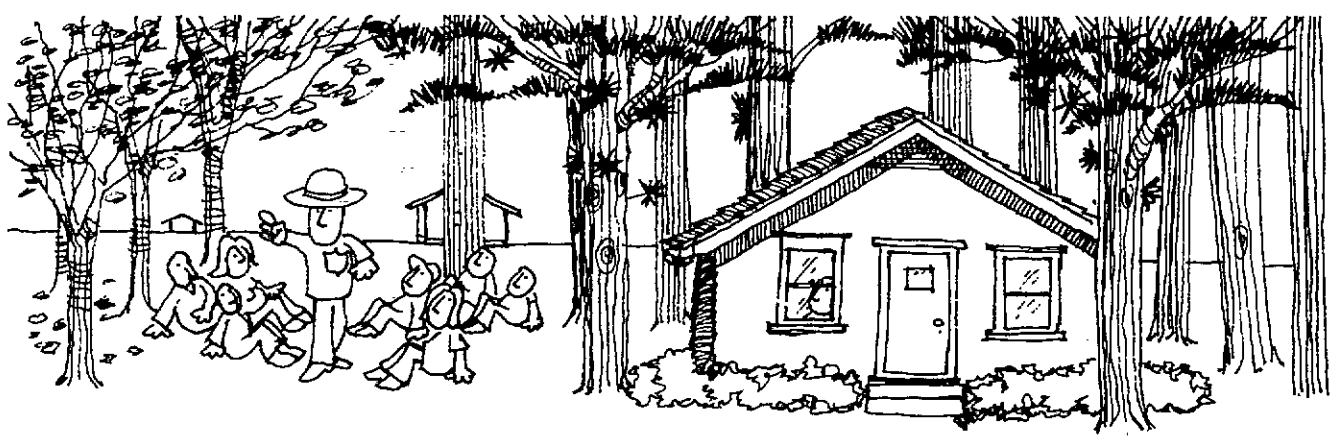
The Los Angeles area has a critical deficiency of areas for off-road vehicle recreation,and these development plans for state parks in the Santa Monica Mountains do nothing to alleviate this deficiency.

Public meetings held to listen to public needs and desires indicated a definite resentment toward the state by off-road vehicle users. They felt that their tax dollar and "green sticker" money was lost in government red tape.

The Off-Road Vehicle Program status is simply that technical evaluations are now being made before spending the "green sticker" money and certain gas monies for land which will accommodate off-road vehicle and motorcycle uses. Some areas being considered are Hungry Valley, Holiday Hills, and Ritter Ranch. Vast acreages of land in the western Mojave Desert, the Elk Hills Naval Oil Preserves in Kern County and areas in Riverside near Beaumont are also under consideration.

Hunting was another recreation deficiency pointed out to the planning staff. The hunters' viewpoint is that their use is nonconsumptive and that land and range management to enhance wildlife is in keeping with environmental preservation goals. They view the large open spaces of state parks in the Santa Monica Mountains as expensive land for the public to purchase and take off the tax rolls for little, if any, public use. No attempt has been made in any of these state park development plans to meet hunter recreation needs.

Another recreation deficiency pointed out by the public was that of recreation lodging facilities. Yosemite Lodge and Awahanee Hotel in Yosemite Valley are booked solid weeks in advance all year long which points to an obvious recreation need. This general development plan does little to meet public desires for recreation lodging.



MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEM AREAS

Certain specific problem areas were discovered during the planning stage. These problems include fire control, the need for trails, and making our parks more accessible to the inner-city resident. Since each of these problems involve all three parks, their discussion is included here.

Fire Control

There is an exceptionally high fire danger in the Santa Monica Mountains and this may be greatly increased during periods when the Santa Ana winds are blowing. This is a serious problem in all three state parks and the planned development for the parks includes provisions that will address the problem on an on-going basis.

The department is committed to constant monitoring, close cooperation with local fire officials, and continuous updating of fire management plans to adjust them to current technology; delineation of helispots; and an improved fire danger rating system. In addition, adequate visitor evacuation plans will be prepared. Research will continue on prescribed burning techniques. Although controlled burning does prevent the dangerous growth of fuel build-up, its methods have not yet been perfected to the point where it would be a safe measure to employ in all parts of these parks. Under certain conditions, prescribed burning may be included in an approved resource management program.

Trails

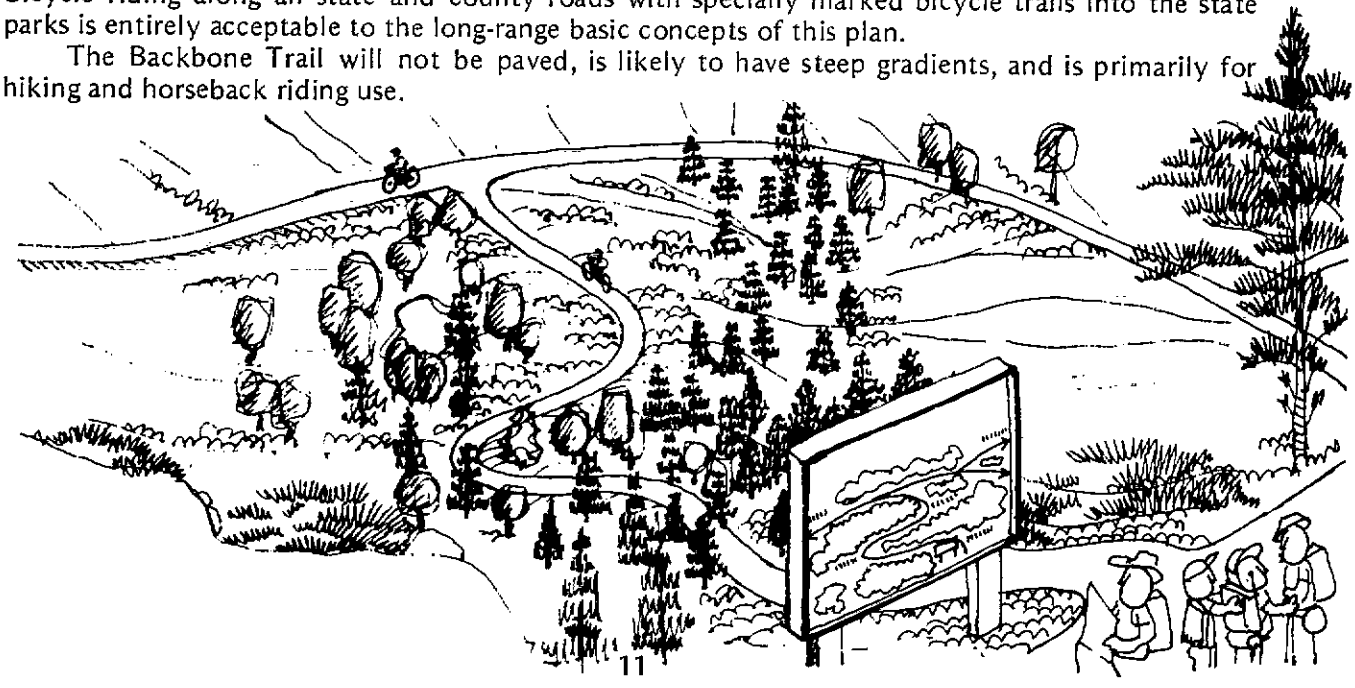
There is a need to establish some general concepts in this report about trails, because trail planning details would require a report all by themselves. The trails shown on the plans are diagrammatic in that details such as separated parallel trail systems or precise trail alignments are not shown.

Many trails will follow existing fire roads and firebreaks. Some trails already in existence but not in good repair will be improved. In some cases, completely new trails will be constructed.

The concept of public trail facilities in all parks is to encourage use of open space, of walking, horseback riding, and bicycling. It is recognized that such a combination may be incompatible if heavily used; whenever a level of incompatibility is reached, the building of separate trail systems is appropriate.

The CALTRANS coastal bicycle route is completely compatible with these general plans. Bicycle riding along all state and county roads with specially marked bicycle trails into the state parks is entirely acceptable to the long-range basic concepts of this plan.

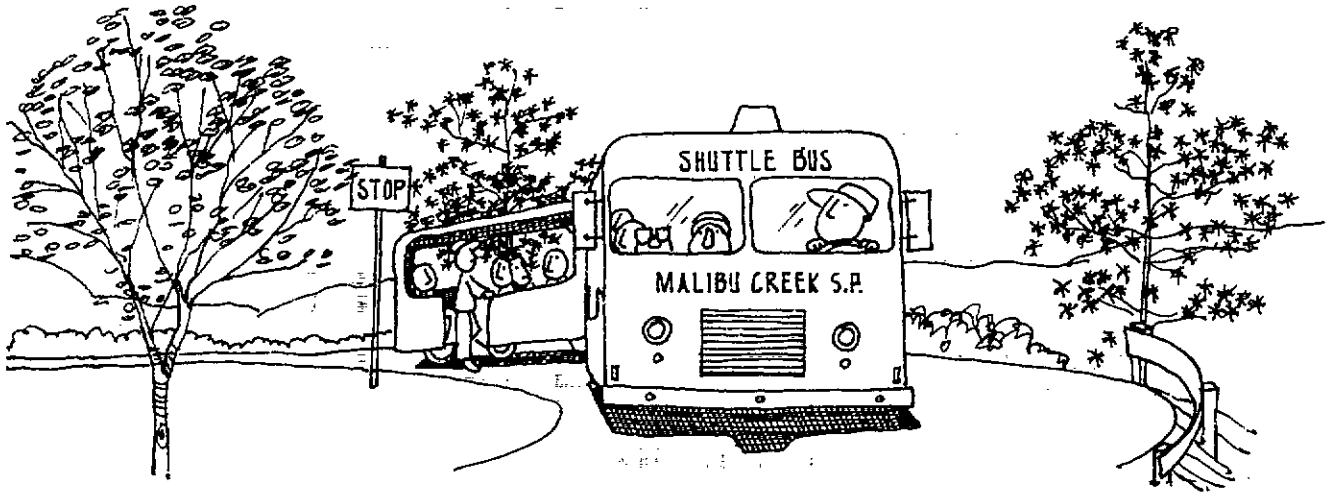
The Backbone Trail will not be paved, is likely to have steep gradients, and is primarily for hiking and horseback riding use.



Rapid Transit

Expansion by the Southern California Rapid Transit District (RTD) to serve the state parks in the Santa Monica Mountains is an important concept incorporated in this long-range plan.

The park plans, in all cases, provide access to the parks from the transit system's nearby stops. Such expansion by RTD is in keeping with the Southern California Area Governments' Critical Decisions Plan for Regional Transportation, which was adopted by its Executive Committee on June 13, 1974. Evaluation of a low capital cost public transit alternative was the most favorable of the five choices in the Critical Decisions Plan. The public value of a transit system for access to the Santa Monica Mountains parks has been clearly recognized by the local planning agencies.



Several transit routes now provide a means for the public to reach these parks; others are being considered. One bus travels out Sunset Boulevard and stops at the vehicle entrance to Will Rogers State Historic Park. From there it is possible to hike on existing or proposed trails on state park property to Will Rogers State Historic Park, Rustic Canyon, and all other public facility areas within Topanga State Park.

A trial bus route along Highway 1 to Malibu Lagoon State Beach was initiated during the summer of 1976. Possible continuance or extension of this route will probably depend on the success of this trial.

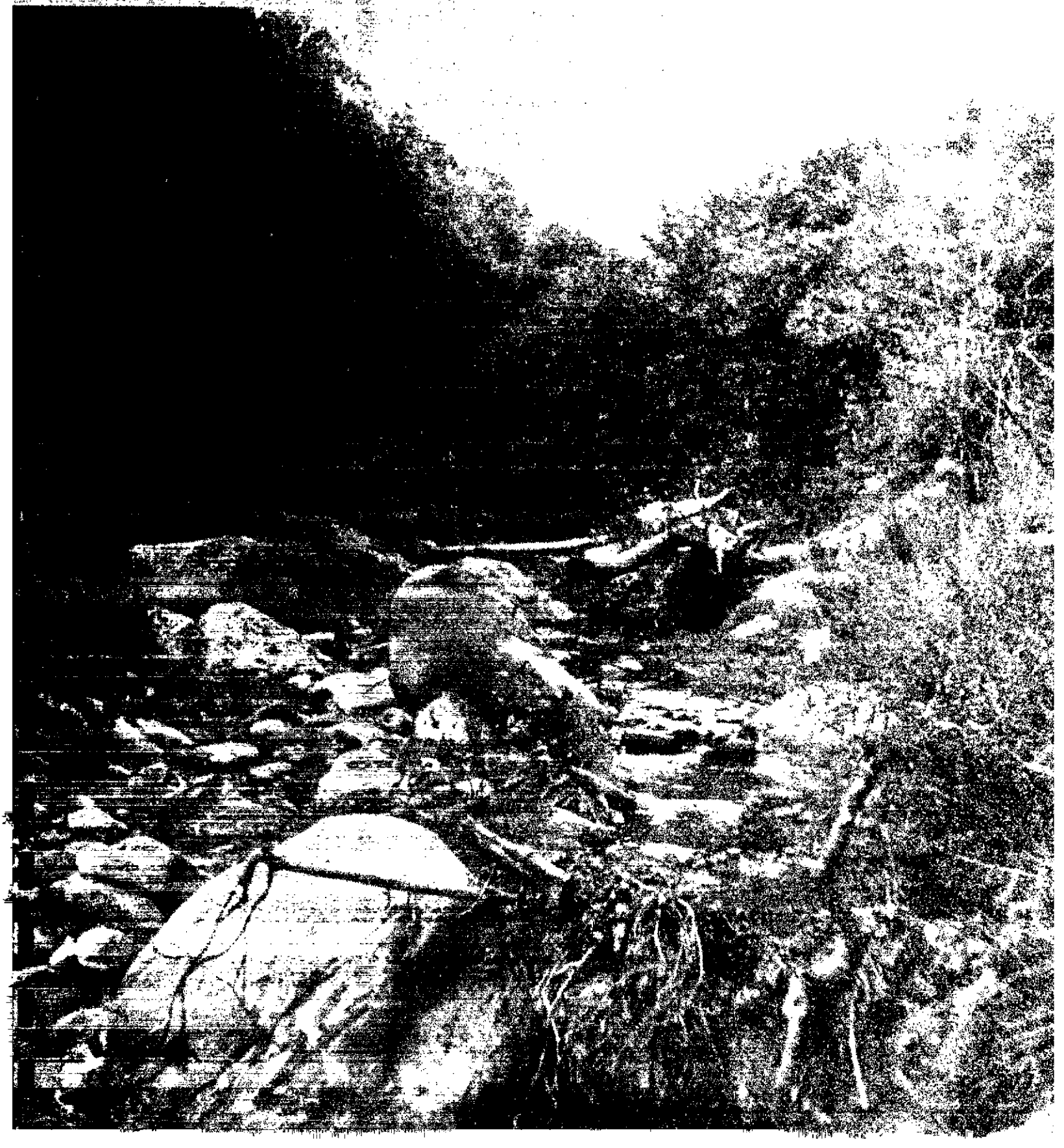
The Los Angeles Transit Authority has considered a commuter route between downtown Los Angeles and the vicinity of the county line along the Ventura Freeway. If such a trial route is undertaken, it may be possible in the future to include weekend service to Malibu Creek State Park.

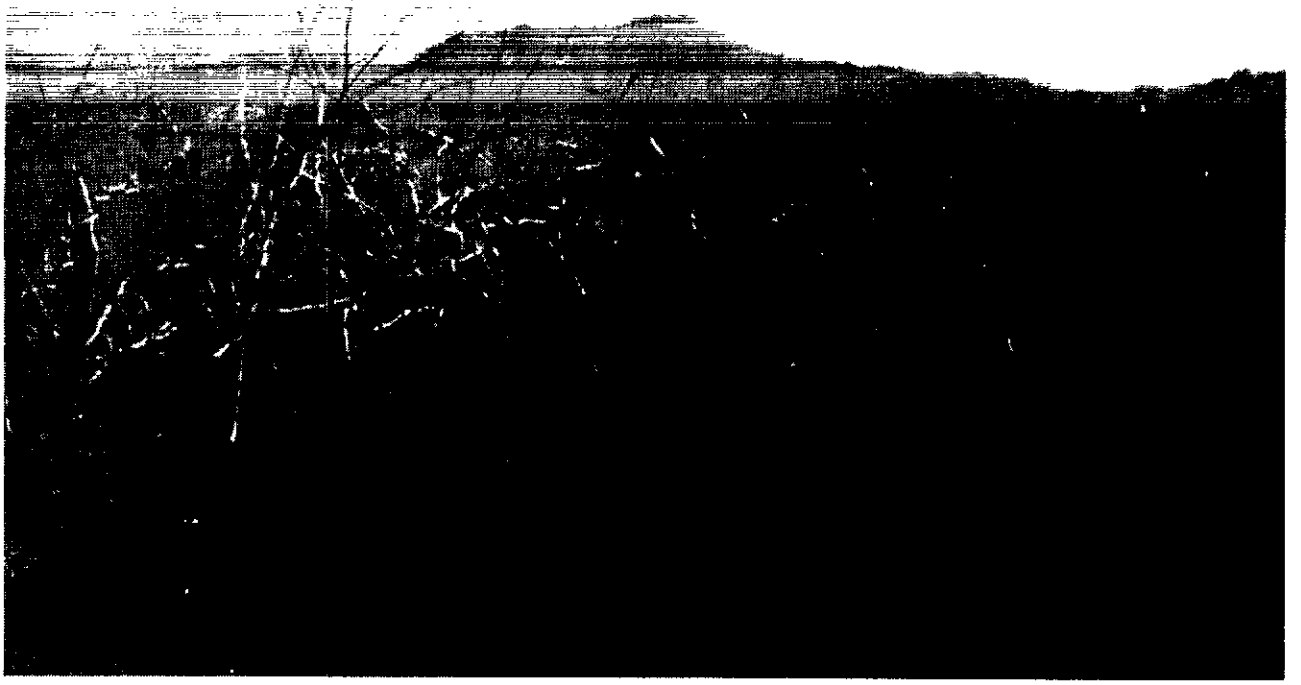
Private bus lines could possibly be used to supply reasonable transportation from the inner city areas to the state parks. Such arrangements might be especially appropriate for Point Mugu State Park.

Safety of Vehicular Access

Access to all three parks is from busy roads or highways, and, therefore, entrance and egress to the parks presents a potentially hazardous condition. The department recognizes this problem and will give highest priority during the first phase of development to improving the safety of visitors arriving in automobiles and buses. These plans present a general review of the existing problems of vehicular access safety and possible solutions; more detailed plans will be presented later.

TOPANGA S.P.





TOPANGA STATE PARK
CONTENTS

List of Maps

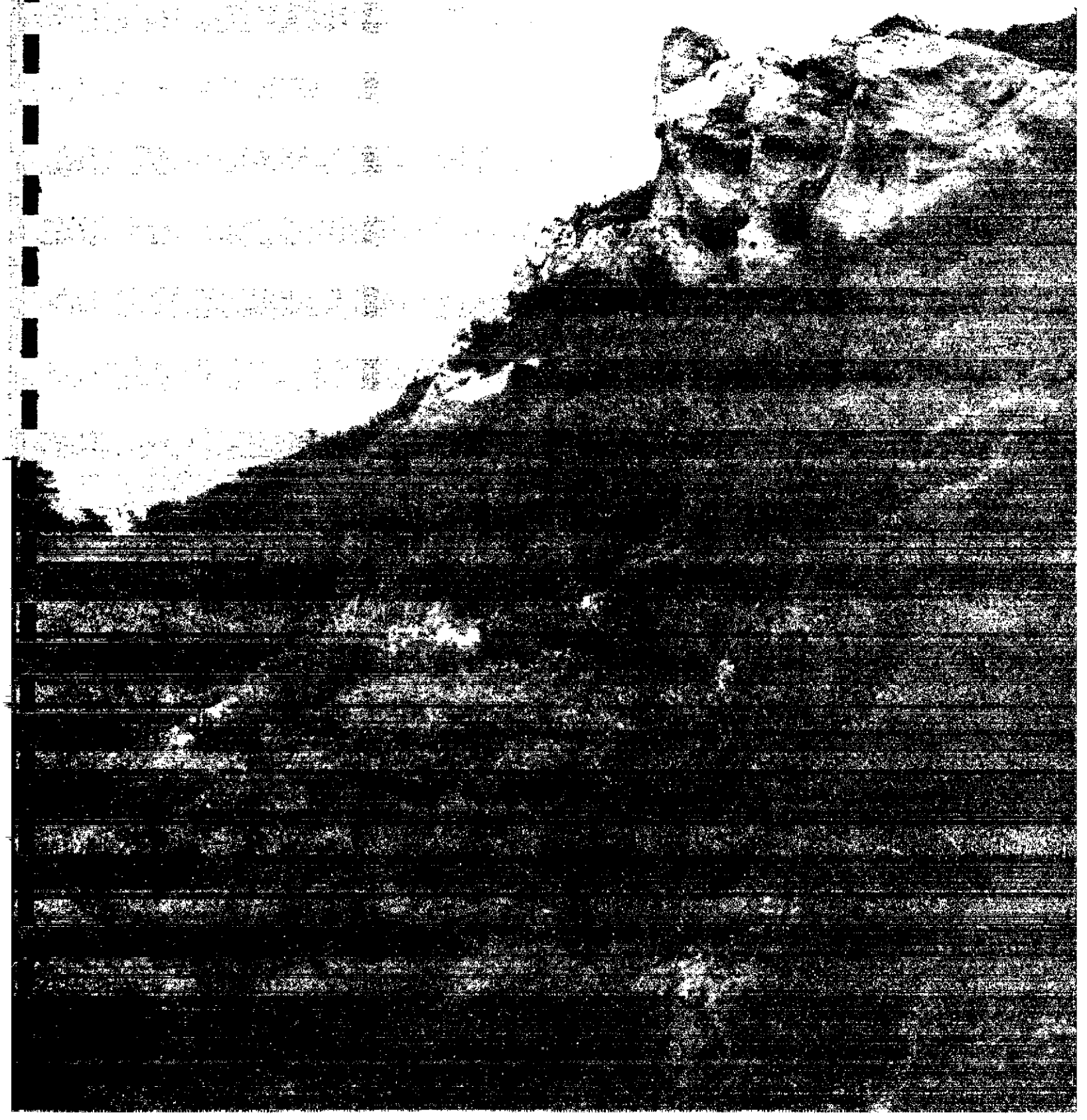
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Topanga State Park Resource Management and General Development Plans is to provide policies for the preservation of the cultural and natural resource values within the unit and guidelines for the development of facilities for visitor use.

The planning for Topanga State Park is based on the following assumption: that the primary importance of this area is that it represents a sizeable wildland and open space area between the highly developed San Fernando Valley and the congested Los Angeles basin and as such should be preserved to protect and enhance the existing open space, scenic, and environmental values. Consideration was also given to the recreation demands of the residents of this heavily populated metropolitan area. The goal, therefore, has been to achieve a balance between development and preservation. We believe this plan represents such a balance.

This is a general plan in that it is both comprehensive and flexible. It is comprehensive in that it is based on a thorough knowledge and analysis of all the known cultural and natural resources. It is flexible in that, as new resource information becomes available or as the demands being made on our park resources change, the plan can be modified to reflect current conditions.

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



Creek in Topanga Canyon

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The natural and cultural resources will be outlined and analyzed in the following pages. The maps and text provide the background necessary for the preparation of the General Development Plan.

Natural Resources

Ecological Region

Topanga State Park is located within and is typical of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province. The greatest part of the park is a fine example of the California chaparral plant community. A small area of coastal sage scrub appears in the northwest corner of the park. Other vegetation types that appear are the oak grassland (primarily coast live oak and annual grasses), riparian association (sycamore, white alder, and willows) along the canyon bottoms, and a walnut-bay association (native walnut and laurel). The chaparral community is subject to fire in the dry season. Some exotic plant species have been planted in the Yoba and Will Rogers areas. At Will Rogers State Historic Park, irrigation supports polo field turf.

Scenic Values

The vegetation in the park presents a widespread and interesting mosaic of textures and colors. Some of these vegetative patterns can be seen from coastal Highway 1. Unfortunately, the serious fire hazard in these mountains has caused the installation by the Los Angeles City Fire Department of bulldozed firebreaks (some over 300 feet in width) and roads on virtually every ridgetop within the park. These roads and firebreaks detract from the scenic resources. Some of this scarring could be restored by plantings and other techniques of firebreak maintenance that will permit vegetative cover to reduce the impact of the scars.

However, these fire roads, together with the existing trail system, afford the opportunity to easily reach the many vista points on the ridges of the parklands. On clear days the Channel Islands may be seen beyond the immediate coastline. Views of the greater metropolitan area are possible on days clear of smog and fog.

Climate

The climate in the Santa Monica area generally, as elsewhere in southern California, is warm and rather dry with most of the rain falling during the cooler months. This pattern is characteristic of the "Mediterranean" climate.

The climate of the park is best looked at in terms of microclimates, since temperatures and rainfall vary with elevation and distance from the marine influence. Summer fog is characteristic, and sometimes lasts all day, but more frequently burns off by late morning. Lower elevations receive more coastal fog but less accumulative moisture, averaging 16 to 18 inches a year compared to 20 inches at the higher elevations. Almost all of the precipitation occurs during the winter months from November to April. Local temperature patterns reveal that frequent frosting occurs in the intramontane valleys. By late summer/early fall the chaparral and grasslands are extremely dry after several months of very little, if any, rain. The prevailing winds are westerly; however, in the fall and winter months, the Santa Ana winds arrive from the inland deserts. These high speed winds, which can be either very hot or cold, increase the extremely hazardous fire conditions by drying wildland plant materials. Once a fire starts,these winds can carry it at rapid speeds. One advantage of the Santa Ana winds is their dispersing effect on smog, a climatic feature of the entire Los Angeles Basin.

Geological Features

The Santa Monica Mountains are a part of the transverse ranges of southern California, which is a region of great topographic and geologic contrasts. The Santa Monica Range is essentially a broad anticline which has been severely ruptured by faulting and intruded by sills and dikes of various materials. Even in the relatively small area represented by Topanga State Park, the geologic materials and the evidences of a complicated geologic history are extremely diverse.

Slope

Most of the park area is very steep, except for the area at Trippet Ranch and that within the Rustic Canyon area. The great majority of the park is over 20 percent gradient and unadaptable for recreation facility development without major grading. Areas of under 20 percent slope are scattered throughout the park; they are generally found either in canyon bottoms, along ridgetops, or on benches. Access to internally located flat areas is by fire road or foot trail.

Slope Analysis Map: The Slope Analysis Map shows very strikingly the ruggedness of the terrain of Topanga State Park.

Hazards

A highly complex network of faults underlies the entire Santa Monica mountain range. The mountains constitute an east-west trending anticline which has been complicated by repeated folding, faulting, and igneous intrusion. This presents a range of hazardous faults and landslide-prone areas. Some of the soils which have evolved from parent igneous material are highly erodable and landslide-prone, especially when the vegetation is removed and land surface is exposed in grading for construction or road development

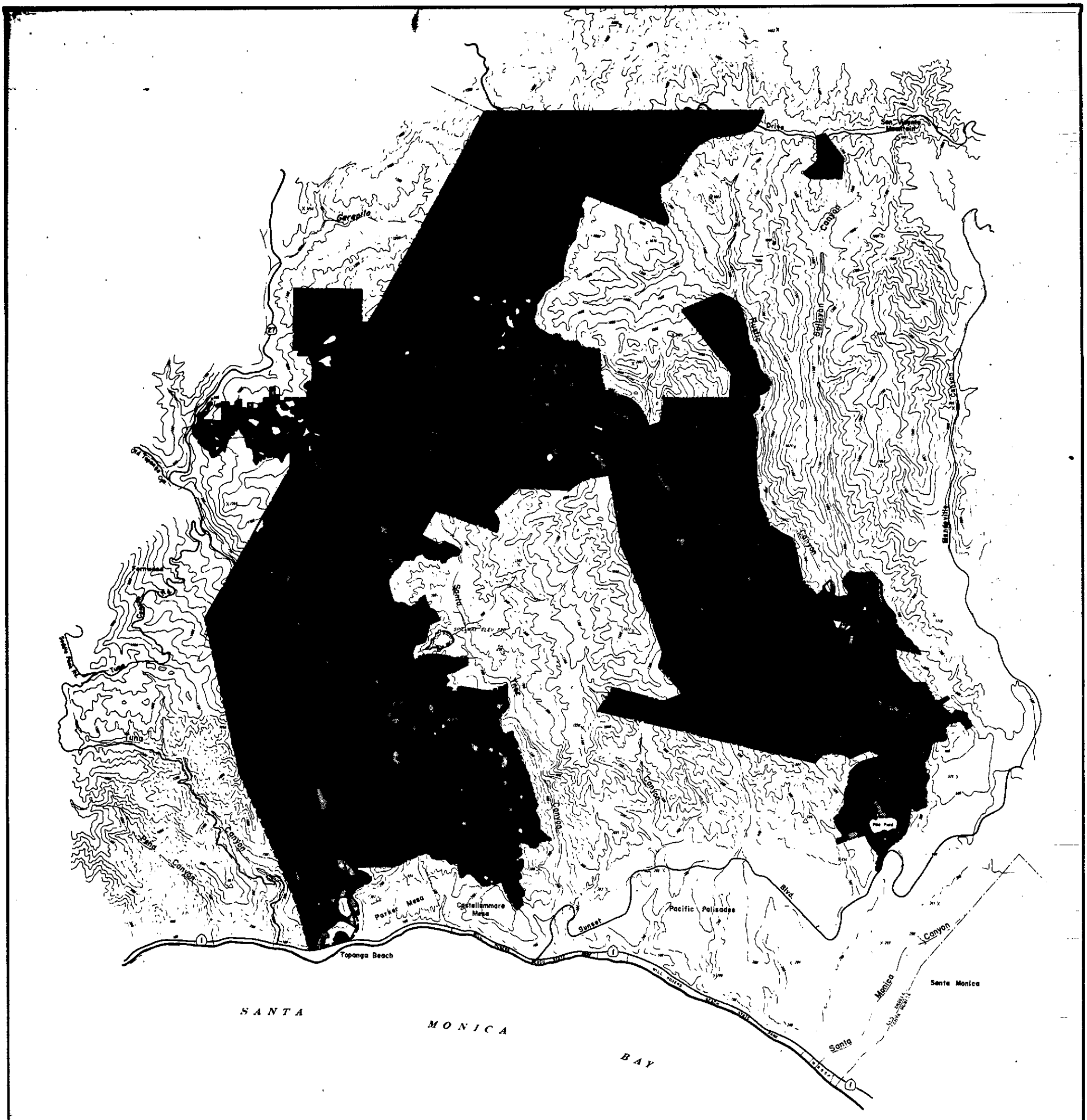
The seriousness of fire hazard in the park must not be underestimated, especially when the Santa Ana winds occur in the fall of the year. This hazard is compounded by the densely populated urban areas adjacent to the park. There has not been a large fire within much of the chaparral area of the park for over 30 years. Therefore, the buildup of chaparral in that time makes the potential for a disastrous wildfire high. Once a fire gets underway during dry weather the steepness of the terrain makes it almost impossible to bring under control. Wildfires are often followed by soil erosion and mud slides during the winter rains. A lack of a water source or waterhole in the interior adds to the fire hazard.

Hazards Map: The Hazards Map indicates the faults and areas of fire hazard.

Vegetation Values

Some types of vegetation communities such as oak grassland, walnut bay woodland, and riparian growth are particularly suited to recreation development of camping and picnicking facilities. The shrub communities – coastal sage scrub and coastal chaparral – with their dense foliage and preference for shallow soil and steep slopes are least suitable for facility development other than trails.

Vegetation Values Map: The Vegetation Values Map shows the various vegetation areas that lend themselves to recreational facility development.



LEGEND

- EXISTING STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- ACQUISITION BOUNDARY (STATE PARK BOND ACT 1974)
- 0-10% MOST ADAPTABLE TO RECREATIONAL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT
- 10-20% LEAST ADAPTABLE TO RECREATIONAL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT
- OVER 20% UNADAPTABLE EXCEPT FOR TRAILS

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

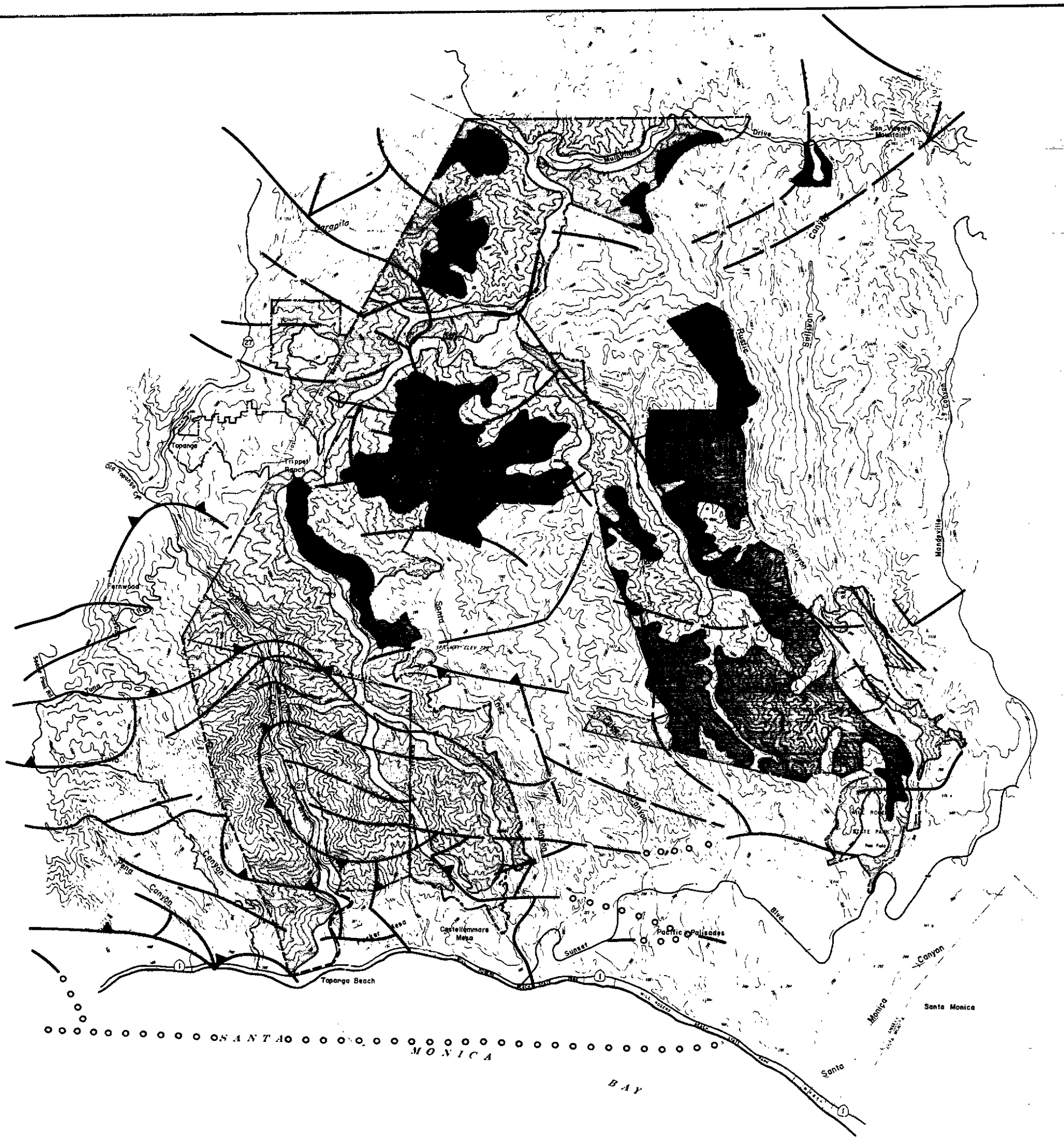
TOPANGA STATE PARK
SLOPE ANALYSIS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE

JUNE 1975



LEGEND

- EXISTING STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- ACQUISITION BOUNDARY (STATE PARK BOND ACT 1974)
- MODERATE FIRE HAZARD – LIGHT AMOUNT OF FUEL (GRASSLANDS OR BARREN) ADJACENT TO WATER SUPPLY – IMMEDIATE EVACUATION POSSIBLE
- HIGH FIRE HAZARD – MEDIUM AMOUNT OF FUEL (SCRUB) WOODLANDS ON 0-40% SLOPE
- EXTREME FIRE HAZARD – HEAVY AMOUNT OF FUEL (WOODLANDS ON 40%+ SLOPES, BRUSHWOOD) NO EASY ACCESS TO ESCAPE
- FAULT (DASHED WHERE APPROXIMATELY LOCATED; DOTTED WHERE CONCEALED)
- THRUST FAULT (BARBS ON UPPER PLATE; DASHED WHERE APPROXIMATELY LOCATED; DOTTED WHERE CONCEALED)

SOURCE:
- STATE DIVISION OF FORESTRY – A FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CALIFORNIA'S WILDLANDS
- STATE DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES
- STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPT. CONSERVATION – GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES SHEET

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

SHEET NO. OF

DRAWING NO.

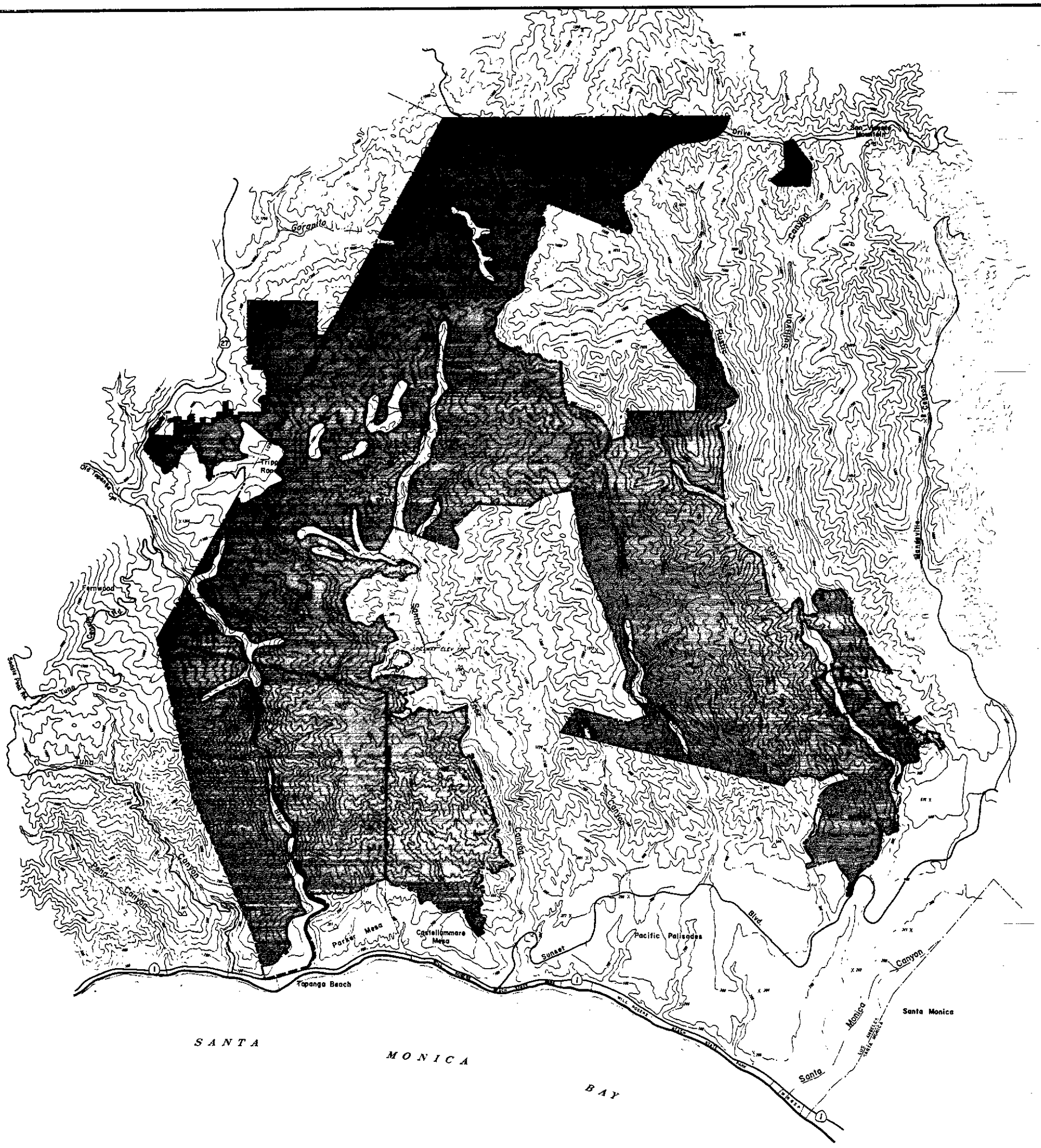
TOPANGA STATE PARK

HAZARDS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED
DRAWN JUNE, 1975
CHECKED



LEGEND

- EXISTING STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- ACQUISITION BOUNDARY (STATE PARK BOND ACT 1974)
- MOST ADAPTABLE TO RECREATIONAL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT
- MODERATELY ADAPTABLE TO RECREATIONAL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

SOURCE: BASED ON A PRELIMINARY FIELD SURVEY, DETAILED MAPPING TO BE DEVELOPED.

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

SHEET NO. OF
DRAWING NO.

TOPANGA STATE PARK

VEGETATION VALUES

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED DATE

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED
DRAWN JUNE, 1975
CHECKED

LEGEND

- EXISTING STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- ACQUISITION BOUNDARY (STATE PARK BOND ACT 1974)
- UNKNOWN AREAS
- UNKNOWN AREAS-GOOD CHANCE FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
- KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
- KNOWN HISTORIC SITES

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.				
OF		TOPANGA STATE PARK CULTURAL RESOURCES	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	REVISIONS / DATE	DESIGNED DRAWN JUNE, 1975 CHECKED

Cultural Resources

Archeological Resources

Seven recorded archeological sites occur within the limits of the park. These include sites LAn-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in the Yoba Area, and 388 in the Santa Ynez Canyon Area; there is another site in Los Liones Area.

Sites LAn-1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 constitute a cluster of great antiquity and significance in the Yoba area. It is clear that one important concentration of ancient sites occurred there. LAn-1 has been radiocarbon-dated to about 6000 B.C. and is the type of site that represents the prehistoric culture known as the Millingstone Horizon in southern California. LAn-2 has been radiocarbon-dated at 2,500 years old and constitutes an important link between the Millingstone Horizon and subsequent periods in the region's pre-history. There is thus no reason why other sites of comparable antiquity may not occur in other favored locations. We would anticipate that intensive surveys, especially in the area from Eagle Spring south along Santa Ynez Canyon, would reveal additional sites of the Millingstone Culture as well as sites from later periods. Site LAn-388 has been tested and dates to the period 1500-1800 A.D. One other archeological site located within the area is to be acquired under the 1975 State Park Bond Act.

Historical Resources

The Santa Monica Mountains were probably first seen by Spanish explorers in 1542. For some time, except for sporadic landings made on the coast by shipmasters in search of water and trade, few visited the Santa Monica Mountains region. Late in the Hispanic period several ranchos were granted in the area, but they were not especially noteworthy, being for the most part difficult to reach by land. For years little building activity was carried on; however, eventually the pressure of urban population in the Los Angeles Basin forced developments along the narrow coastline. The mountains themselves retained to a large degree their isolation through the early 1900s, but gradually small resorts and subdivisions developed in canyons or other mountain areas, bringing roads, homes, and people.

It is the rugged character of this park land that has allowed it, despite its strategic location in the midst of some of the most desirable residential districts of the Los Angeles Basin, to remain intact, undeveloped, and largely unspoiled.

At the edge of the mountains adjacent to Rustic Canyon, the American humorist, Will Rogers, built his home, now the main feature of Will Rogers State Historic Park.

Cultural Resources Map: The Cultural Resources Map indicates known archeological and historic sites as well as areas in which it is likely that additional archeological sites will be found.

Recreational Resources

The rugged terrain of Topanga State Park lends itself to only limited recreational development. The existing facilities will be augmented by trails, interpretive facilities, and some campgrounds and picnic tables.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Yoba Area

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Unit Identification and Significance

Topanga State Park, with its 7,830 acres (as of June 30, 1976), has the unique distinction of being the only major State Park System unit of predominantly natural character to be situated almost entirely within the limits of a city. Except for several hundred acres in the western portion, which is within Los Angeles County, this unit lies entirely within the city of Los Angeles. Adjoining this unit on its south boundary is the city of Pacific Palisades, and only 2 miles to the southeast is Santa Monica. The heart of downtown Los Angeles lies approximately 30 miles to the east.

Topanga State Park embraces significant environmental and cultural resources which have been set forth previously within the Resource Inventory Report for this unit. These resources provide the basis for a number of recreational uses. In addition, the scientific and educational values associated with unit resources are an excellent basis for interpretive and educational programs.

While the foregoing potential uses of unit lands and resources are important, the prime significance of unit lands and resources arises from their location within a metropolitan region, and their potential contribution to open space and to the preservation of scenic, environmental, and cultural values.

Resource Use, Management, and Protection — Philosophies and Objectives

The unit location and resource objectives dictate certain use and management philosophies as follow:

A. Protection and preservation of visual features including plant cover and land forms from scarring must be emphasized. There should be little or no earthmoving or disturbance of vegetative cover at locations where scarring will be visible and difficult to conceal and/or restore.

B. There should be restoration of existing scars caused by road cuts and fills and by firebreak installation. The scars caused by the annual dozing of firebreaks to mineral soil should be erased by a program to include:

1. Cessation of dozing.

2. Allowing natural vegetation to become reestablished.

3. Mowing, annually or more often, of the vegetation in the fuelbreaks to the extent it can be done (considering topography and equipment operator safety).

4. Establishing plantings of fire-resistant native plants of low fuel volume on areas within the fuelbreaks, and especially on slopes where other methods of fuelbreak maintenance are not feasible.

Certain other circumstances will serve to control the type, density, and location of public use facilities. These are: (1) high fire hazard; (2) predominance of steep, rugged terrain which restricts the areas sufficiently level to develop; (3) shallow, fragile soils; (4) limited water supply except at the peripheries of the area. Concerning fire hazard, the vegetative cover consists predominantly of relatively mature, dense chaparral which covers the generally rugged, steep slopes of this unit. This heavy accumulation of fuels, coupled with the dry climate and the steep topography, combine to make this an area of very high fire hazard. The fire season here is considered by fire suppression agencies to be year-round. The soils beneath the chaparral cover are relatively shallow, and if plant cover is destroyed or damaged by wildfire, by construction activity, or by heavy public use, serious erosion will occur. The foregoing circumstances lead to additional use and management philosophies for this unit.

C. Rugged topography, fragile soils, and high fire hazards require that concentrated public use be placed at the peripheries of the unit (Yoba and Rustic Canyon); and that dispersed types of use be emphasized for interior portions. By dispersed use is meant those activities that do not depend on concentrated development at any particular location. Dispersed uses include: hiking; horseback riding; nature study; bird watching; photography; and low density, primitive trailside camping without fires.

D. Visitor safety and protection of this unit from wildfire will require:

1. Closure of the unit to visitors when weather forecasts indicate lowering humidities and Santa Ana wind conditions. This will require the continuation and improvement of the fire danger rating activity now underway. A more formalized basis for this activity is advisable. This will require improvement of the weather station instruments and their location, and provision for adequate training of staff in gathering and interpreting weather data and in computation of the daily fire danger rating specific to the unit itself.

2. Provision must be made for visitor safety islands in the interior of the unit, their delineation by signs on the ground, and their inclusion on maps showing where visitors can congregate for evacuation by helicopter in times of wildfire. It should be mentioned that a start on this has been made by area personnel in cooperation with the Los Angeles City Fire Department.

3. A well thought-out visitor evacuation plan for use during wildfires will be needed.

4. Delineation of helispots for use both during evacuation efforts and for fire suppression purposes will be required. A beginning has already been made toward accomplishing this. Improvement of existing helispots will be needed; additional helispots may be necessary.

5. To prevent wildfire from spreading beyond public use areas of high density, the installation of fuelbreaks based on departmental standards is necessary. The planting of fire resistant, low-fuel-volume native plants has a good potential for use within such fuelbreaks. An irrigated greenbelt might serve this same purpose along certain sectors of the fuelbreak, provided that the irrigation would not be detrimental to the native plant communities.

6. Methods of reducing fuel hazards areawide must be explored. Ways to use prescribed burning safely as a management tool to reduce fire hazard should also be explored. However, the threat of escape of controlled burns to lands beyond unit boundaries is so great that the use of prescribed burns within this unit may not yet be an acceptable tool, considering the present state of the art.

7. A unit fire management plan will be required. This would incorporate all of the above-mentioned items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, plus other information and procedures which are necessary to cope with wildland fuels and wildfires. Area personnel in consultation with the Resource Preservation and Interpretation Division have already begun preparation of an initial draft plan.

Resource Summary

Information on unit resources has been previously compiled, and is discussed in some detail in the Resource Inventory Report dated June 7, 1974, and approved by the State Park and Recreation Commission on July 12, 1974. Therefore, only a rather brief summary will be included herein.

Topanga State Park is situated within and is typical of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province. Most of the project area is covered by a fine example of the chaparral

vegetation type, and more specifically with the southern California chaparral plant community. In several localized situations, as at Yoba and at Rustic Canyon, there are good examples of oak woodland (coast live oak); in addition, there is a riparian association along the stream courses and canyon bottoms. Also, annual grassland occurs in the Yoba area and in the disturbed areas within the firebreaks. A limited area in the southwestern portion of the unit is occupied by the coastal sage scrub plant community on dry, rocky, gravelly slopes at elevations below the chaparral areas and in that portion of the project closest to the ocean.

The area has pleasant scenic resources and affords outstanding vistas toward the ocean and along the mountain ranges from numerous points along the ridges.

The general area is rich in cultural resources, although the history of the Santa Monica Mountains itself is somewhat meager when compared with many other areas in the state. Historically, the area of the Santa Monica Mountains was occupied by the Chumash and Gabrielino Indians; and the region is the locus of one of the most important concentrations of archeological sites in southern California. A number of archeological sites occur within and adjacent to this unit. The more recent history here includes activities such as film production, quarrying within the unit, the establishment of a German Bund hideaway in Rustic Canyon, and most interesting of all, perhaps, for the Rustic Canyon area, the establishment there in 1887 of the first experimental forest station in the United States. Finally, the more prominent of the historical events is embodied in the establishment of the Will Rogers State Historic Park located to the southeast and adjoining Topanga State Park.

In comparing present biotic conditions with the pristine conditions of the biotic communities within Topanga State Park, it is safe to say that man has brought about some changes from pristine conditions. Three major activities of man: (1) fire protection and suppression, (2) road and building construction, and (3) mining activities, have made the most impact on biotic communities within this unit. Smog, a fourth and more recent factor, which is caused substantially by man's activities, must also be listed because of its adverse effects on the biota, and especially on vegetation. The most important of these activities in causing changes in biotic communities has probably been fire. The onset of organized fire protection early in this century led to a gradual reduction of wildfire frequency and an increase in fire intensity. The effects of fire exclusion on the biota within Topanga State Park will be discussed further in the following paragraphs.

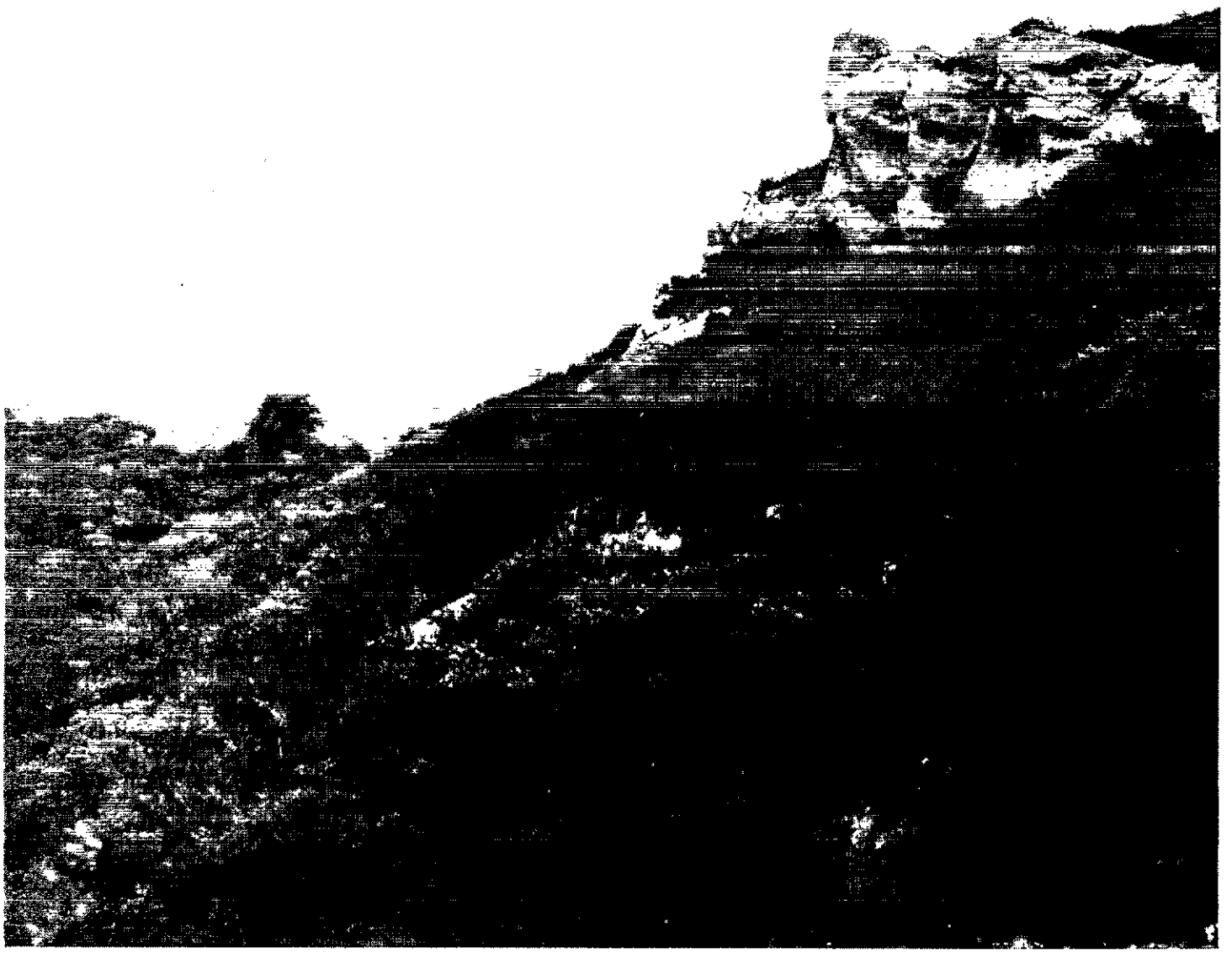
A brief discussion follows of plant cover in pristine times and the present. Under pristine conditions, except for the developed areas at Yoba and Rustic Canyon, the plant cover was essentially similar to that existing today. However, historical evidence seems to indicate that under pristine conditions the chaparral was not as high and impenetrable as at present. This is attributed to the higher frequency of wildfire in earlier times. The advent of organized fire protection has reduced the frequency of wildfires with the result that in the extended periods between fires the chaparral has become decadent over considerable areas within this unit and elsewhere in the Santa Monica Mountains. From the ecological standpoint, exclusion of fire is believed to have altered to some extent the species composition of the chaparral. One reason is that frequent fires favor the continuation of plant species that reproduce by sprouting (chamise, *Adenostema faciculatum;* scrub oak, *Quercus dumosa;* laurel sumac, *Rhus laurina*) and are adverse to those species that reproduce only from seed (bigberry manzanita, *Archtostaphylos glauca*).

Plant communities within this unit presently support a number of animals, including various species of mammals (including mule deer, coyote, bobcat), birds, reptiles, and amphibians. However, in pristine times plant-animal relationships are thought to have been somewhat different than they are presently within this unit. The changes in plant species composition, stand density, and age were discussed previously. These changes in habitat have been accompanied by a reduction in the number and kind of animals inhabiting the area. A major reason for these changes is the exclusion of fire; another factor is urbanization which brought with it disturbance of wildlife by construction activities; and still another is wildlife predation by domestic animals. In particular, let us take a look at the role of fire and its exclusion. Fires helped to create a heterogeneous landscape with a varied mosaic of plant communities, stand ages, and densities. Wildlife biologists have documented evidence showing that this diversity in vegetation results in a higher carrying capacity for greater numbers and kinds of wildlife. Exclusion of fire has worked in exactly the opposite direction. For example, the present old stands of chaparral are not conducive to mule deer because the stands are too dense to allow movement and because the old plants have mostly grown out of

reach and those portions still within reach are of poor quality for browse. Studies by various researchers have shown that there is a definite correlation between the age of a chaparral stand (that is, the years since the last fire) and its suitability as mule deer habitat. This suggests that in pristine times, and prior to fire exclusion from these chaparral stands, the mule deer population was much higher because of their preference for more open range with the higher quality browse. With regard to smaller mammals and birds, there is research evidence to show that these animals respond favorably to changes in habitat created by the wise use of controlled fire; and that the exclusion of fire may actually increase wildlife losses by permitting abnormal fuel buildups with deterioration of vegetation leading to catastrophic wildfires.

Declaration of Purpose

The prime resource of this unit is the substantial body of wildland and its open space situated within a metropolitan area. The wildlands occupy most of this unit except for several hundred acres at the Yoba area and within Rustic Canyon.



The primary purpose of this unit is to protect and preserve the wildland area and its open space character along with its scenic, geologic, edaphic, and biotic features, and to make available to the public the environmental amenities and the recreational and educational opportunities which the unit resources provide. A secondary, but nonetheless important, purpose is to protect and preserve the important cultural resources within the unit and, in conjunction with those at the nearby Will Rogers State Historic Park, to make such resources available to the people for their enjoyment and enlightenment.

Declaration of Resource Management Policy

Management policy in relation to natural values is to perpetuate and enhance the natural values while providing for appropriate public use and enjoyment without impairment of these natural values. This policy should be directed toward maintaining and, when necessary, reestablishing indigenous plant and animal life. In carrying out this policy certain points will need attention:

A. Methods to perpetuate and enhance the existing California coastal chaparral plant community may include consideration of the use of fire, upon which this vegetation type is ecologically dependent. The use of prescribed fire, however, may not be a safe tool for use under the conditions prevalent in this unit, and its use may require delay until the development of oxidants or other methods of treating the brush to get it to burn even during rain or at other times when nearby untreated vegetation will not burn.

B. Scarring of landscape by new development or by other activities must be kept to a minimum. New developments must blend into the landscape. The scope and type of developments, and their design, materials, and construction should enhance public use and enjoyment of the recreation resources without detracting from the natural environment.

C. Existing scars caused by past fire road installation should be masked. This should be accomplished mainly by seeding and planting of native plant materials.

D. Management of the existing firebreaks should be aimed at their revegetation, either by letting native species reestablish themselves; or by means of a planting program; or by a combination of these methods. In selecting plant species, use only fire resistant, low-fuel-volume types of native plants.

E. The introduction of people into this area with its extreme fire hazard and its fragile soils on steep slopes will require skillful control and management not only of the resources, but also of the visitor. The subject of visitor safety from wildfire has been discussed previously.

Management policy in relation to cultural resources should be aimed at perpetuating and enhancing such resources and making them available to the public to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which Topanga State Park was established. The management of significant historical resources should follow historical management principles, but without coming into conflict with the primary purpose of the unit.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Yoba Area

Will Rogers State Historic Park

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Summary

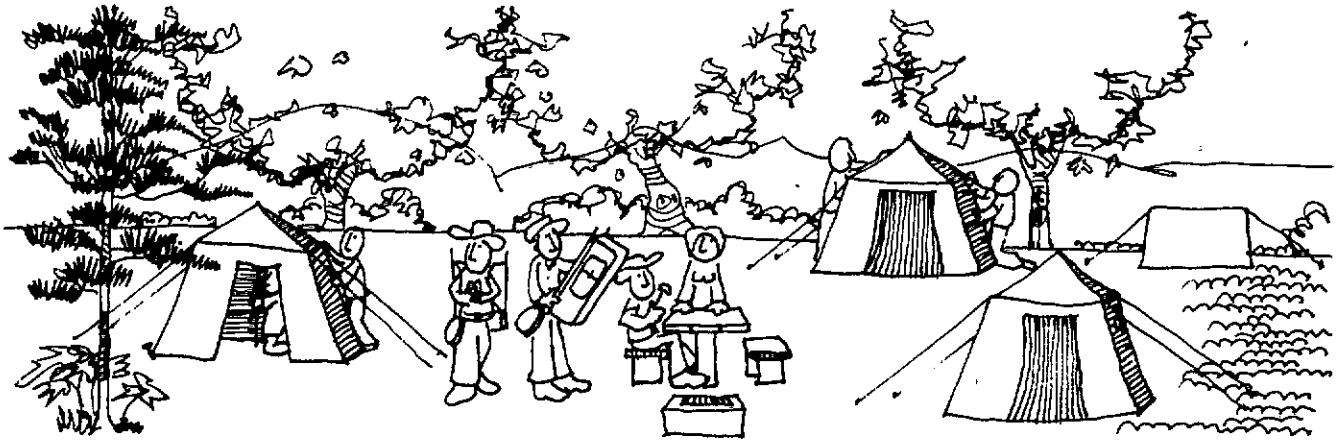
The main portion of Topanga State Park is located within the city limits of Los Angeles approximately 30 miles from the downtown area. Present state ownership totals 7,830 acres. Will Rogers State Historic Park, with 187 acres, adjoins the park along its southeastern boundary.

Access to the park is from either Highway 101 or State Highway 1 to Topanga Canyon Boulevard to the Yoba area; from Sunset Boulevard to the Rustic Canyon area; and from Mulholland Drive (State Highway 268) where it runs along the crest of the mountains just north of the park.

The development proposed in this plan includes some intensive recreational uses in the peripheral areas of the park and less intensive uses in the interior portions of the park.

Use in the peripheral areas will include camping, picnicking, parking, orientation, and interpretation. Use in the interior of the park will include hiking, horseback riding, and some trail camping. A summary of the public facilities that will be available follows:

Picnic	210 tables
Parking	695 cars - 10 busses
Family camps	25 sites
Tent camps	50 sites
Multi-use areas	1 unit
Hike-In multi-use areas	4 units
Trail camps	3 areas
Lodging for groups	5 units
Possible hostels	2
Equestrian camp	1
Equestrian staging areas	2
Trails	26 miles
Trailheads	5
Major interpretive facilities	5



HIKE-IN CAMP

Introduction

It is our intention to provide facilities that will partially fulfill the recreational needs of this metropolitan region and at the same time protect and interpret the area's ecological and cultural values.

The planning concept is one of clustered recreational development located primarily on the larger areas of less than 20 percent grade along the periphery of the unit and preserving the natural environment between clusters. The development will take place in phases, the exact timing of which will be determined by the availability of funds and public demand.

The General Development Plan Map shows the various areas in which development is proposed and lists the planned facilities for each area.

Circulation and Access

The main visitor's entrance to Topanga State Park is in the Yoba area, just east of Topanga Canyon Boulevard. This entrance can be reached by taking either U.S. 101 or State Highway 1 to Topanga Canyon Boulevard. Auxiliary points of entry include: Mulholland Highway, Rustic Canyon, Will Rogers State Historic Park, Santa Ynez Canyon, Los Liones Canyon, and Lower Topanga Canyon. Circulation within the park is on the fire road complex and trails.

The Circulation and Access Map shows the existing roads and trails for Topanga State Park.

Areas for Development

Each cluster or area has distinctive resources that determine the general use to which it can best be adapted. These areas will be discussed separately in the following paragraphs. A glossary on page 193 gives a description of each of the public facilities discussed.

Yoba*

The major emphasis at Yoba will be on American Indian culture and ecology. Interpretive facilities and development will encourage "bus-in" group use. A nature interpretive center with a reference collection of flora and fauna will be developed.

An American Indian Center will be constructed. From this center, American Indian culture will be interpreted through archeological sites, Indian artisan displays, and examples of Indian structures. A major archeological site, the "Tank Site," will become an archeological preserve. In addition, an interpretive facility that will explain the ecology of this area is being considered.

Within the Yoba area concentrated public use will be restricted to specific areas. This will limit use and help preserve areas of high resource value, such as meadows and oak groves. The picnic and open play areas have been planned for locations that will require a minimum of grading for development. Trails will be provided between picnicking and open play areas.

The clustered picnic sites will have central service facilities designed for group use. These sites will also serve individual use, but the group concept will be stressed. This multi-use area, which can support both individual and group use, will contain about 200 picnic tables.

A trailhead will be established in the Yoba area that will tie into existing and proposed trails within this unit and will also tie into the Santa Monica Mountains Backbone Trail which will ultimately go from Will Rogers SHP to Point Mugu. An equestrian staging area, which will accommodate 25 cars and horse trailers, will also be constructed. This staging area will provide equestrian access to the Santa Monica Trail System.

The existing steep and narrow access to the Yoba area is unsafe. The entrance road presently traverses a residential area and there is poor sight distance where it intersects the busy, curving Topanga Canyon Boulevard.

* Indian word meaning "ceremonial enclosure."

Proposed Reseda Blvd.
(Approved on City Plans)

MULHOLLAND
Parking — 40 cars
Trailhead

UPPER TOPANGA AREA
Hike-in multi-use area — 2 units
Equestrian camp — 20 riders
Possible Hostel

YOBA
Parking — 175 cars & 10 buses
Interpretive facility
Picnic — 200 tables
Multi-purpose grassy area
Trailhead
Ranger station
Park Maintenance facility
Equestrian staging area — 25 car/trailer parking
Entrance road

Access by Trail

Archeological Preserve

GARAPITO OPEN SPACE

Trail Camp

SANTA YNEZ OPEN SPACE

Trail Camp

RUSTIC CANYON
Lodging for groups — 5 units
Interpretive facility
Heritage farm
Possible Hostel
Hike-in multi-use area — 2 units

Trail Camp

TEMESCAL-RUSTIC OPEN SPACE

TOPANGA-LOS LIONES OPEN SPACE

WILL ROGERS SHP
Continue existing use —
Historical preservation
Parking — 105 cars (existing)
Trailhead
Parking — 75 cars
Equestrian staging area
(25 car/trailer parking)
Ranger station
Park maintenance facility

LOWER TOPANGA CANYON
Tent campground — 50 sites
Campground — 25 sites
Multi-use campground — 1 unit
Picnic — 10 tables
Interpretive Facility
Trailhead
Parking — 100 cars

LOS LIONES
Parking — 200 cars
Interpretive facility
Trailhead
Arboretum & botanical garden emphasizing native plants
(Planned and built by Los Angeles County)

SANTA MONICA BAY

LEGEND
- Proposed Public Facilities
- Park Entrance
- Backbone Trail
- Park Boundary
- Proposed Park Boundary
- Urban Development

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

SHEET No. OF

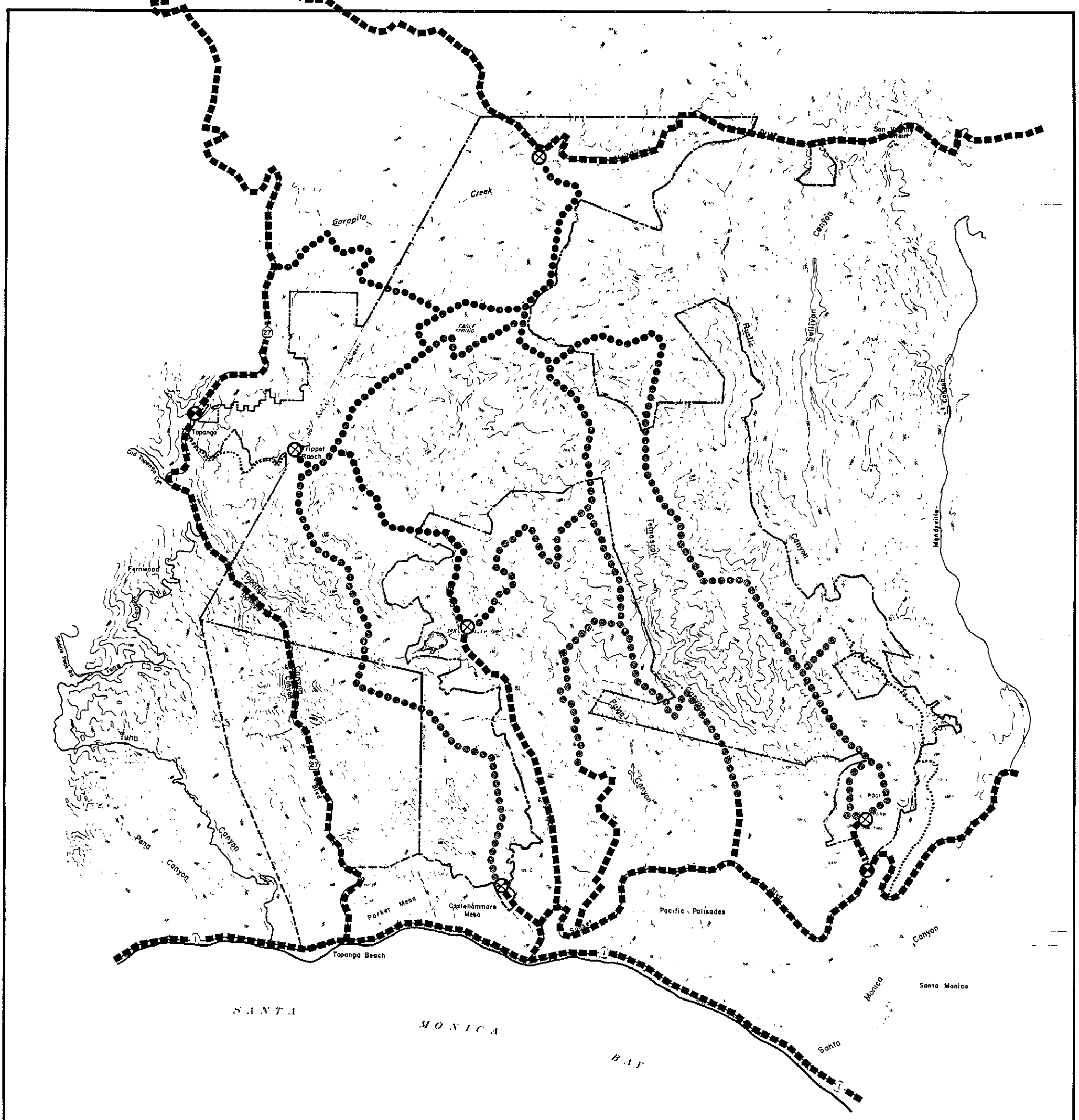
DRAWING No. 15808

TOPANGA STATE PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED Herbert Rhodes. DATE

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED



LEGEND

- EXISTING STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- ACQUISITION BOUNDARY (STATE PARK BOND ACT 1974)
- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING TRAIL OR FIRE ROAD
- SERVICE ACCESS
- VEHICULAR ACCESS POINT
- POTENTIAL TRAILHEAD

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

SHEET NO. OF	DRAWING NO.	TOPANGA STATE PARK CIRCULATION & ACCESS	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	REVISIONS / DATE	DESIGNED DRAWN JUNE, 1975 CHECKED

The proposed new access route will eliminate all the unsafe features of the existing entrance road. It will be safe enough to accommodate public busses. Construction will be difficult, however, because of the steep topography.

A parking facility will be provided for 175 cars and 10 busses. A one-way unpaved service road, mainly following the existing dirt road around the picnic areas, will be provided for the convenience of handicapped and senior citizens.

Rustic Canyon

The major emphasis for this area will be interpretation of ecology and cultural history. All development will be deferred in this canyon until user safety can be ascertained. Access to the canyon will be only by hiking, riding on horseback, and busses.

In Rustic Canyon, an educational farm is proposed. "Heritage Farm", the suggested name of this project, will be a living exhibit where school children and the general public can see and experience how traditional farm animals and implements relate to their life. Contact with the farm animals, vegetable crops, and the natural world will be part of the creative educational program. Before implementation of the "Heritage Farm" in Rustic Canyon, the department working in conjunction with the State Park Commission Advisory Committee, should explore alternative sites for the "Heritage Farm". The "Heritage Farm" concept will be further studied in purposes and scope prior to being implemented anywhere.

Hiking and backpacking will also be emphasized. Because this portion of the park is close to the central city, a training program for backpacking and hiking would be appropriate. This activity would be oriented especially to the urbanite, uninitiated to the outdoors. More experienced backpackers could also use this area as a starting place for trips to more remote areas of the park.

Rustic Canyon will also have a multi-use area. It will accommodate either groups (2 units – 25 persons each) or individuals. Group use will be by reservation.

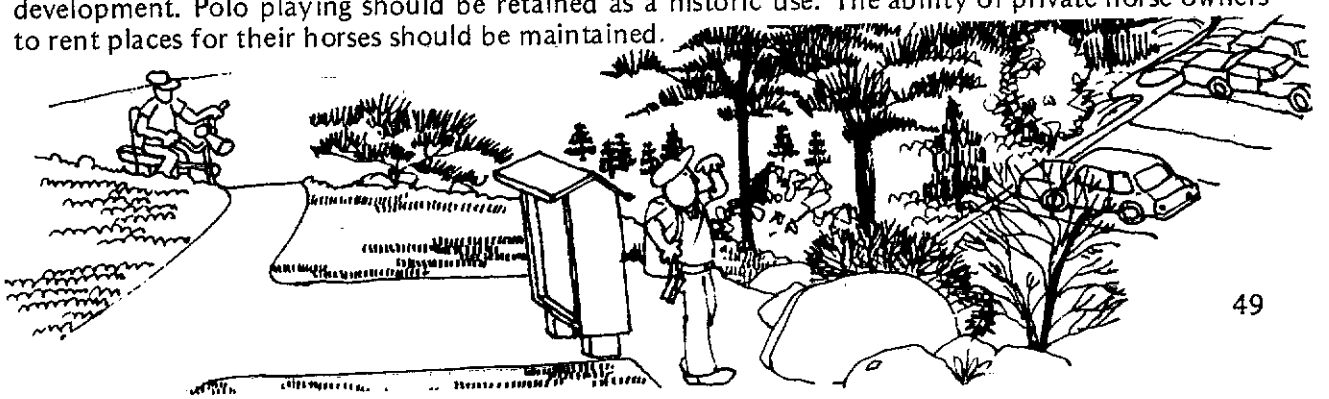
Many of the existing structures in Rustic Canyon can be renovated for use for multiple purposes such as: a center for historic and environmental interpretation, a possible hostel which will tie in with the trail system, remote classrooms for environmental education programs, overnight group lodging (5 units), or a ranger residency. Because of fire sensitivity, this area should have controlled or limited access.

Access to the canyon will be either on foot or horseback from the Will Rogers area or by bus on existing roads into the canyon. The existing access road into this portion of the park will be closed to private vehicles, but not pedestrians or service vehicles. Drop-in or single family (non-reservation) users will park at Will Rogers State Historic Park (parking facility) and hike in.

Will Rogers State Historic Park

Will Rogers State Historic Park will remain a separate state park unit and its existing use will be continued.

A 75-car trailhead parking lot with an orientation facility and an equestrian staging area for 25 cars and horse trailers are proposed within Will Rogers SHP to accommodate those who want to hike to Rustic Canyon. This trailhead will become the eastern terminus of the proposed Santa Monica Mountains Backbone Trail. The trailhead will have facilities to accommodate both hiking and equestrian users. The construction of the facilities to support this trailhead will require using a portion of the area presently under lease to the Polo Associates. It is recommended, therefore, that the Polo Associates' lease not be renewed when it expires in 1978, so that this area will be available for more general public use. Improvement of the park entrance will be part of the trailhead development. Polo playing should be retained as a historic use. The ability of private horse owners to rent places for their horses should be maintained.



The existing trail between Will Rogers State Historic Park and the bus stop at Sunset Boulevard will be improved to encourage use of the public transit system. This trail will make all the trail systems of the Santa Monica Mountains accessible by public transportation. The use of public transportation will also alleviate the pressure on the parking areas within Will Rogers State Historic Park on holidays and weekends.

Los Liones

The mouth of the Los Liones Canyon, on Sunset Boulevard, is only 1/3 mile from Highway 1 and the coast. Because of this proximity to the urban population, and the fact that it offers easy access for the largest number of persons, a major public contact facility will be constructed that will orient the park user to the facilities available throughout Topanga State Park. Other facilities will include: a self-guided trail network and exhibits, a botanical garden and arboretum emphasizing native plants (to be planned and built by Los Angeles County), a parking area for 200 cars, and a trailhead.

Lower Topanga Canyon

Most of the Lower Topanga Canyon area is extremely steep. There is, however, a sizable area of flat land along the Lower Topanga Creek known as the "Rodeo Grounds." It is possible to use this area for the development of a tent camping area (50 sites) and campground (25 sites) and a parking area (100 cars). This tent campground and campground would be out of the beach use activity zone but would have easy access to the beach. The parking area would be located on the inland side of Highway 1. Access to the beach would be along Topanga Creek under the existing highway bridge. Areas would also be included for picnicking (10 tables), a multi-use campground (accommodating about 25 persons), and hiking and special interpretive and trailhead orientation facilities.

Mulholland

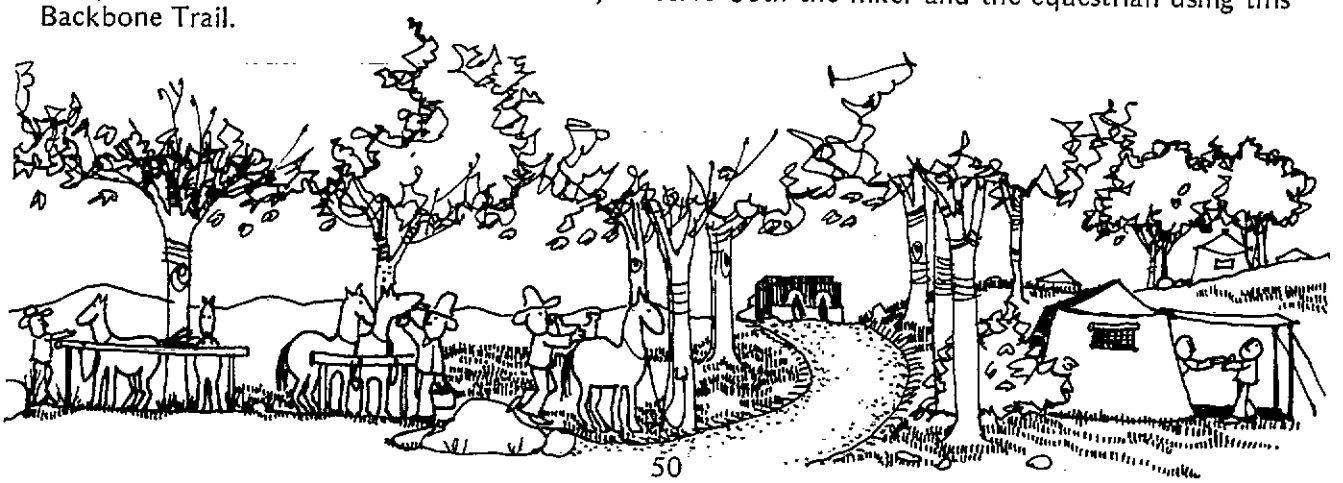
The Mulholland Highway extends along the ridge that constitutes the northern boundary of this park unit. It is important as an access link to recreation and open space areas within the park from the San Fernando Valley.

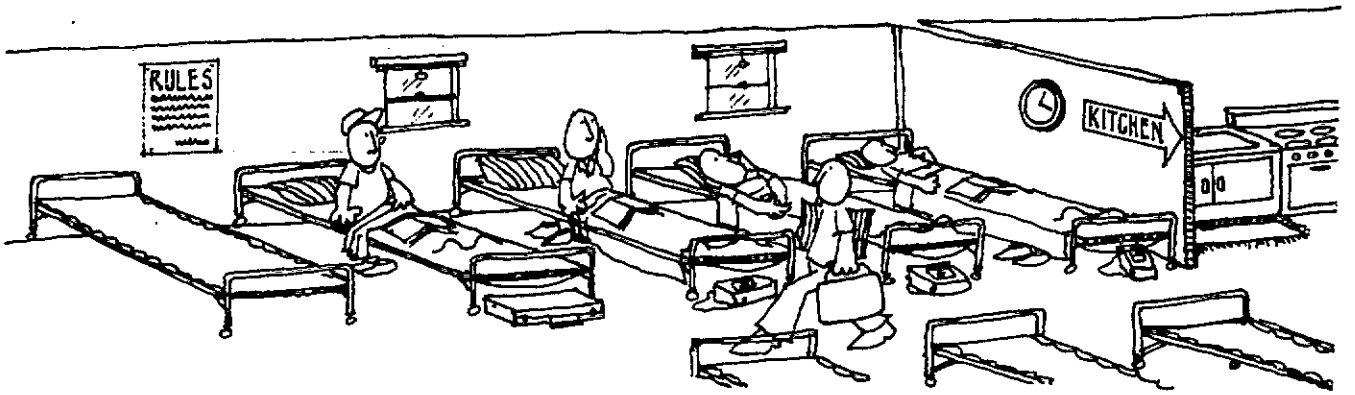
Trailhead orientation, parking (40 cars), and interpretive facilities will be provided at the intersection of Fire Road 30 and Mulholland Highway. Fire Road 30 will be used as a trail connector to the proposed Backbone Trail through Topanga State Park.

Eagle Spring

Eagle Spring is located approximately 1-1/2 miles northeast of the Yoba area on the proposed Backbone Trail that will traverse the park. Storage tanks have been installed at the spring to provide water for fire fighting purposes. There are interesting and scenic rock outcroppings in this area and also excellent views of the surrounding mountains and the ocean beyond.

A trail camp with interpretive facilities will be developed nearby, north of the Backbone Trail along the trail to the Mulholland entrance, to serve both the hiker and the equestrian using this Backbone Trail.





Two other trail campsites will be developed along the major trail between Will Rogers SHP and the Yoba area. These campsites will be provided as a part of the trail system. Facilities will be minimal and access will be by trail only.

Upper Topanga

This area is located less than 1/2 mile north of the Yoba area. Two hike-in multi-use areas, each accommodating 25 persons, will be provided. The location provides an opportunity for the development of an area for camping without conflicting with the day use proposed at Yoba. Trails will connect this area with Yoba and Eagle Spring. Besides the hike-in multi-use areas, an equestrian group camp for 20 riders, a possible hostel, and interpretive facilties will be provided.

Utilities

The status of existing utilities and possible improvements in the three major areas are as follows:

Yoba

Water: There is a source of water for the ranger station at present. Los Angeles County wants to place a half-million-gallon water tank on state park property at Yoba. It is possible that water for the park development in this area can be obtained from this proposed water tank.

A county waterline with a pumping station runs up Entrada Drive adjacent to the park. This waterline will supply water to the proposed tank.

Electricity: Overhead powerlines come into this area to supply electricity to two houses, two barns, and a lodge.

Sewage: The present method of sewage disposal is by the use of cesspools. Septic tanks and leach fields can be used for future sewage disposal in this area.

Rustic Canyon

Water: The existing water system consists of three wells with pumps, three water tanks, and water distribution lines. The water wells and tanks are in fairly good condition. The water distribution lines are in a state of disrepair and should be replaced.

Electricity: Electricity is brought into Rustic Canyon by overhead powerlines.

Sewage: The present method of sewage disposal is by septic tanks and leach fields. The existing sewage system should be repaired or replaced if any developments take place in Rustic Canyon.

Will Rogers State Historic Park

Water: The city of Los Angeles supplies water through a 6-inch line to the Will Rogers SHP Area.

Electricity: Overhead power lines (approximately 1000 feet) run to the back of the ranch house. From the ranch house, underground power lines go to the buildings. An overhead power line runs adjacent to the polo field.

Sewage: A 6-inch sewer line conveys sewage from the park to the Los Angeles Sanitation District. All buildings except the gatehouse are connected to the 6-inch sewer line. The gatehouse is on a septic tank.

Special Considerations

1. Public and group transportation will be encouraged in order to reduce the number of single family vehicles.

2. Public transportation service should be expanded to include stops at the major access points of the park.

3. Provision will be made for older and handicapped people to use the facilities in the park with greater ease.

4. Within the area of Santa Ynez Canyon, the city of Los Angeles should provide access and adequate parking to enable use of the state park. Access points into the state park should be located at the city park site here and along the periphery of the existing housing development.

5. Agreements are needed with the city and county of Los Angeles to allow access for trail purposes across the sanitary landfill area adjacent to Topanga State Park. Planning for the eventual development of this area should emphasize facilities compatible with those proposed for Topanga State Park.

6. It is recommended that the inholding owned by the city of Los Angeles in Rustic Canyon be transferred in fee to the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

7. It is recommended that the lease with the Polo Associates at Will Rogers SHP be terminated when it comes up for renewal in 1978.

8. It is recommended that the road rights-of-way in Rustic Canyon owned by the city of Los Angeles be transferred in fee to the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Interpretive Prospectus

Visitors and Their Needs

Topanga State Park will be primarily a day-use facility oriented toward group use. School children arriving by bus will most likely be prepared beforehand by their teachers. A "Teacher's Package" should be sent to the teacher when arrangements for the field trip to the park are made. It should be noted that Rustic Canyon is particularly well situated for access by a large number of urban schools.

Individual visitors may also visit the park on a drop-in basis – for hiking or picnicking as an example. Orientation for this type of visitor will be provided at entry points and will alert them as to the facilities and special features of the park unit.

Interpretive Themes

The following themes would provide focus for interpretive resources at Topanga State Park:

Primary theme:

1. Chaparral ecology

Secondary themes:

2. The Topanga culture
3. Recent cultural history
4. A farm experience

Interpretive Priorities

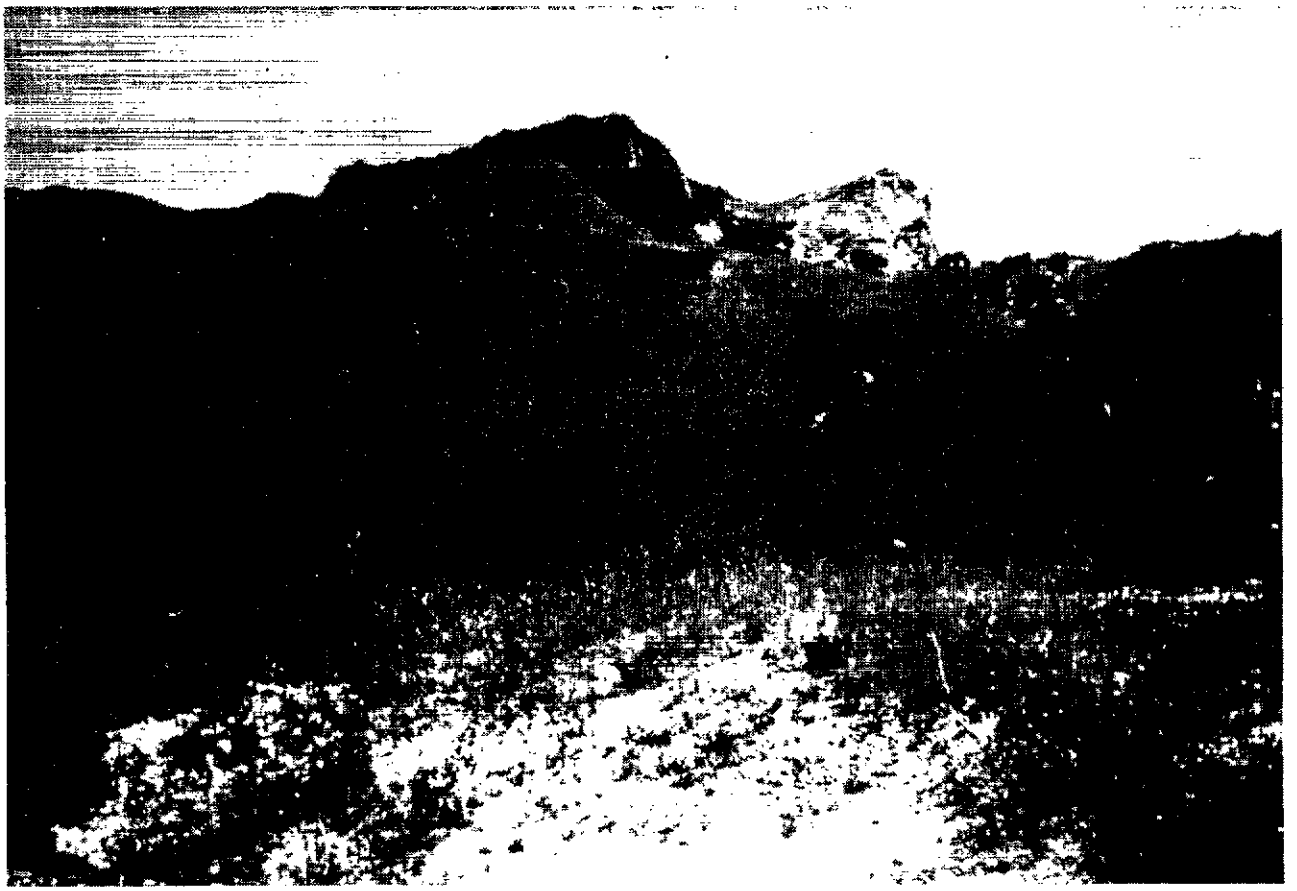
1. Develop a narrative slide show on chaparral ecology

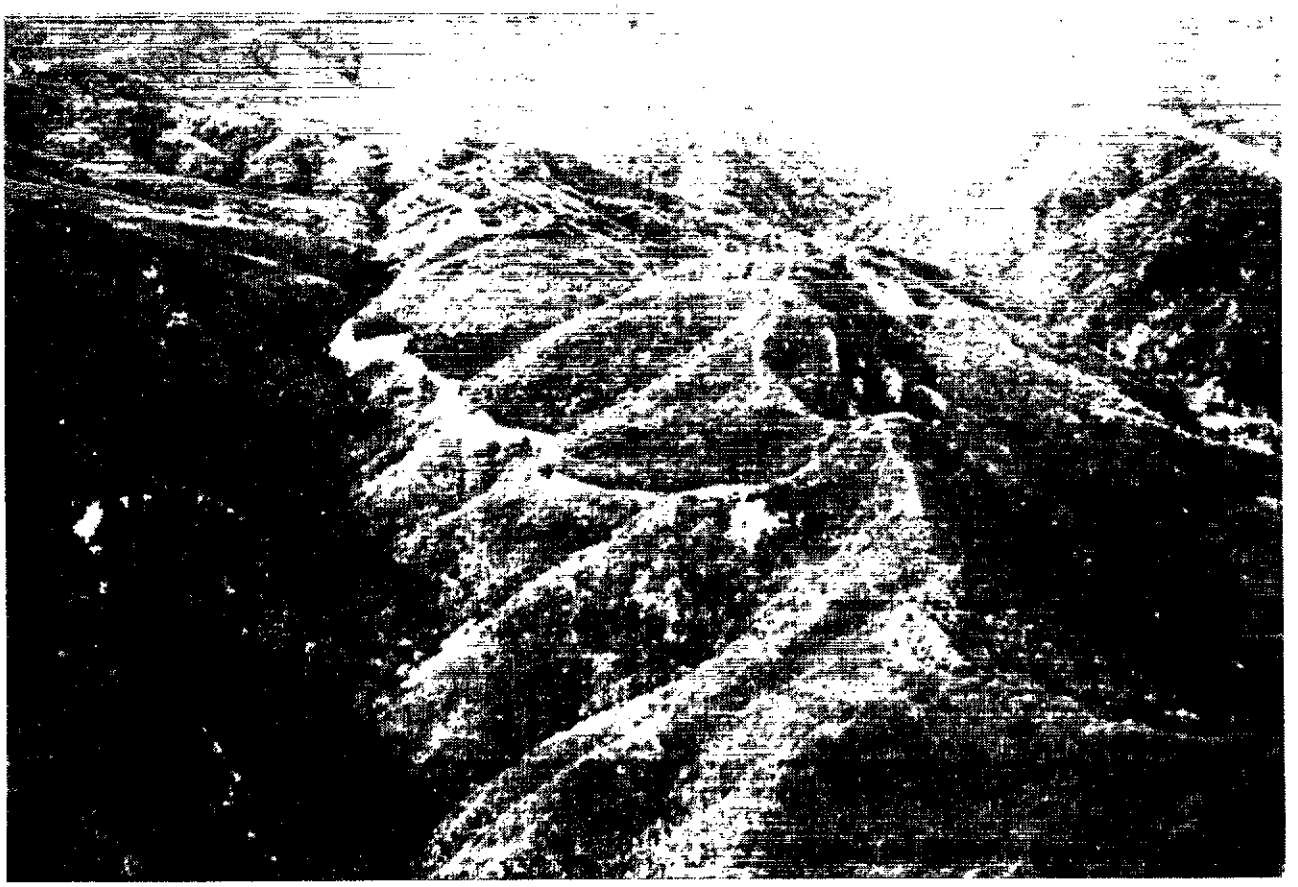
2. Prepare trail guides and interpretive brochures on special features of the park

3. Design and construct interpretive exhibits, displays, and signs

4. Establish a farm environment created to provide a new perceptual experience for urban school groups

The proposed Los Liones Native Plant Arboretum is to be created and maintained by Los Angeles County.





Backbone Trail

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

TOPANGA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CONTENTS

List of Charts

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

I. Introduction

The Environmental Impact Report for Topanga State Park presents a general assessment of the impacts on the environment that the proposed development at this park may be expected to have. Both the short-term and the long-term effects of each potential impact have been carefully considered, and an analysis made that categorizes the impacts as beneficial, detrimental, or innocuous. In those instances where an effect was determined to be an adverse one, mitigative measures have been proposed. Naturally, even under the best of conditions some detrimental impacts are unavoidable. Where these significant effects could not be completely mitigated and where the positive benefits outweighed the negative impacts, clear indication of this fact has been made. Because the General Development Plan is a *broad* master plan, the Environmental Impact Report is also *broad* in its approach. Whenever specific plans are budgeted and proposed for implementation, more detailed environmental assessments will be presented.

It is essential that readers be familiar with the entire document — the Resource Inventory and Analysis, the Resource Management Plan, and the General Development Plan — in order to thoroughly understand the analysis set forth in this report. To avoid needless repetition, the Environmental Impact Report incorporates by reference all the information contained in the preceding elements of this publication.

A brief explanation of the reciprocal dependence among these planning elements may help the reader realize why we so strongly stress the necessity that they be studied as a whole. The first step in the planning process consists of assembling an exhaustive inventory of the cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the project boundaries. This inventory of resources is then critically analyzed in terms of the purpose, philosophy, and objectives of the park unit; and specific policies for the management of the resources are formulated. Park planners work within the framework of this Resource Mangement Plan to delineate the project development. Thus, the character of the development proposed for Topanga State Park reflects the policies set forth in the Resource Management Plan; facilities have been selected that will promote public use and enjoyment of the park area without impairing its natural or cultural values. Throughout the planning procedure, a continuing analysis of possible impacts that future development may have on the environment is made and reported to the park planners. The Environmental Impact is, therefore, not merely an isolated enumeration of various impacts, but a vital part of the planning process, actively contributing to its success.

In assessing the potential impacts, our policy has been to consider as broad a spectrum as we could. If there were any doubts concerning the degree of impact, we assumed the worst possible effects. For example, until a complete archeological site survey of the area has been made, we consider the entire undeveloped portion of the park as potentially containing valuable archeological and/or historical artifacts. Since all the interior portions of the park have not been completely surveyed, public use of these areas will be discouraged with the exception of the existing trails system. Definitive mitigative measures include surveying prior to development and monitoring public use.

The charts in sections IV, V, and VI summarize our analysis. Chart I delineates the environmental impacts of the proposed development and designates the category of each impact (noninteracting, beneficial, nonsignificant, or adverse). Chart II indicates what mitigative measures are proposed for the adverse impacts. Chart III shows the unavoidable environmental impacts; i.e., those adverse effects that may be reduced by mitigation but cannot be eliminated.

All of the significant adverse impacts are discussed in some detail in the text. For example, the coastal sage scrub vegetative cover in the northwestern corner of Topanga State Park may be adversely affected by the development of the Mulholland parking area (see General Development Plan, p. 50). This report sets forth what changes may be anticipated as a result of this transformation in land use; it explains how a balance between recreational demands and the basic principle of preserving the natural resources has been sought (see p. 59). As this example illustrates, one of the most important functions of the framers of the Environmental Impact Report has been to address the problems of a specific area not only in terms of that area but also within the context of the whole park, and, indeed, of the entire Santa Monica Mountains area.

The general public and various government agencies made important contributions to the development of this document. Comments generated by the public hearings held on the three proposed Santa Monica Mountains parks (Topanga SP, Malibu Creek SP, and Point Mugu SP) will be found in the Appendix. Responses to these comments are included either in the revised text or in the Appendix.

II. Project Description

The purpose of the Topanga State Park General Development Plan is to propose recreational opportunities appropriate to the cultural and natural resources of the area while achieving a balance between development and preservation. This plan outlines the seven areas suitable for development (Yoba, Rustic Canyon, Will Rogers State Historic Park, Los Liones, Lower Topanga Canyon, Mulholland, Upper Topanga), and describes the development proposed within these areas. In summary, the proposed development includes some intensive recreational use in the peripheral areas of the park and less intensive recreational use in the interior portions of the park. Use in the peripheral areas will include family and group camping, picnicking, parking, orientation, and interpretation. Use in the interior of the park will include hiking, horseback riding, and some primitive camping.

Development of visitor use facilities at these areas includes: group and family campsites and picnic sites, interpretive facilities, equestrian staging areas, trails, trail camps, trailheads, sanitary facilities, ranger stations, access roads, and parking areas. The Heritage Farm and the arboretum are two unique interpretive facilities worthy of mention. Development of this park satisfies a portion of the recreational and wilderness demands of the Los Angeles – San Fernando metropolitan area. The Topanga State Park General Development Plan contains a more detailed description of the project (see p. 43).

III. Description of Environmental Setting

Topanga State Park is located at the southeastern portion of the Santa Monica Mountains. These mountains lie along the southwestern margin of southern California's transverse ranges. The Santa Monica Mountains are aligned east-west with intervening parallel valleys in steeply sloping terrain. Elevations range from 100 feet to approximately 2,100 feet above sea level. The southern California chaparral vegetation type is representative of the flora of the entire Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province.

Topanga State Park which now contains 7,830 acres is located within the Los Angeles City limits, approximately 30 miles northwest of the downtown area. Will Rogers State Historic Park adjoins the park along Topanga State Park's southeastern boundary.

Several other state park system units are situated in the Santa Monica Mountains. These include Malibu Creek State Park, 6 miles northwest of Topanga State Park; Leo Carrillo State Beach, 25 miles west; Point Mugu State Park, 35 miles west; and Malibu Lagoon State Beach, 6 miles southwest.

Highway 101 or State Highway 1 provides access to the Los Liones and Lower Topanga Canyon area. Topanga Canyon Boulevard provides access to the Yoba and Upper Topanga Canyon areas. Sunset Boulevard provides access to the Rustic Canyon area and Will Rogers State Historic Park. Mulholland Highway provides access to the Mulholland area.

The Topanga State Park Resource Inventory and Analysis provides further details of the project resources (see p. 21).

IV. Environmental Impact of Proposed Project

As previously stated, the purpose of this plan is to provide recreational opportunities and facilities appropriate to the cultural and natural resources of the area. As this General Development Plan is implemented, two fundamental impacts are predicted. A positive impact will be realized by California citizens through the addition of recreational opportunities and facilities. A negative impact will be realized by residents near the park boundaries through a loss of privacy from the increase in park visitors and the addition of new facilities.

The following impacts should also be mentioned. In most cases these are impacts that can be expected to result from an increase in the number of visitors to the area. They illustrate the necessity of weighing the benefits of improved recreational areas for the people against adverse environmental impacts that cannot be totally mitigated.

The increased recreational opportunities will draw larger numbers of people to the Santa Monica Mountains area, and this will create a larger demand for public services. Moreover, since a greater number of park visitors may tax present police, fire,and ranger services, additional staff may be needed to provide these services.

Serious transportation problems already exist in and around the Santa Monica Mountains area. The Pacific Coast Highway is currently unable to meet peak hour and peak season demands. Sight distance restrictions and high traffic volumes pose hazards along Topanga Canyon Boulevard and Mulholland Highway. Project implementation should increase traffic in the area, increasing thermal and oxidant pollution levels and compounding the existing problems.

There are no quick and easy solutions to these problems of inadequate transportation facilities. In order that the public will not be denied the recreational use and enjoyment of the area, we must try to find ways to reduce the congestion and pollution as much as possible.

The California Department of Transportation is now conducting a transportation corridor study to determine how to improve the present transportation facilties and achieve the optimum short-range use. The engineers of the Department of Parks and Recreation are examining the various alternative ingress and egress patterns, modes of transportation, and vehicular circulation routes. When specific plans for traffic modifications or related park development are drafted, they will be submitted for approval to the appropriate regulatory agencies. Corresponding environmental documents will be completed at that time.

Although an archeological and historical site survey for Topanga State Park has not been completed, seven sites have been recorded and evidence suggests the probability of more. Specific measures must be taken to preserve and protect these valuable cultural resources from damage prior to any development.

The proposed parking area adjacent to Mulholland Highway involves moderate land cutting and grading; the proposed entrance road to Yoba involves severe land cutting and grading and the construction of a retaining wall. Land cuts alter topography and can potentially scar scenic vistas, reduce flora and fauna, and increase erosion and landslides. Although some landscape scarring is a necessary result of the development of this parking area and entrance road, it is believed that the benefit to the public of safe access and needed parking space makes it worthwhile. The impact will not be significant considering the small size of the area involved in comparison with the extensive open space and wilderness areas that will remain undisturbed.

Project implementation will not have any impact on faulting and fault activity is not expected to have any impact on the planned developments.

Development of the park lands will not cause energy to be inefficiently or unnecessarily used, nor will the consumption of energy be significantly increased.

Chart I delineates the specific potential environmental impacts that may occur when the project is implemented. In the vertical column, the seven major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors listed along the top row. Environmental impact assessments were based upon information obtained from the Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, the Resource Inventory Report, various public hearings, and reports submitted by citizen advisory action groups. Please consult the Topanga State Park Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan and the Santa Monica Mountains Resource Inventory Report for an in-depth cataloging of environmental resources.

Chart I – Key

1. *No Interaction:* Project implementation does not cause an environmental impact because the proposed development or management does not interact with the environmental factor.

2. *Beneficial Environmental Impact:* The interaction of the proposed development or management with the environmental factor is favorable.

3. *Nonsignificant Environmental Impact:* Although the development or management interacts with the environmental factor, the impact does not cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment, or the adverse impact is mitigated by design criteria.

4. *Adverse Environmental Impact:* The interaction between development or management and the environmental factor may cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT
CHART I
TOPANGA STATE PARK

Category	Factors	Will Roger State Historic Park						Rustic Canyon					Mulholland			Upper Topanga Area			Yoba									Lower Topanga Canyon							Los Liones				
		Existing Use	Trailhead	Parking (75 cars)	Equestrian Staging Area (25 units	Ranger Station	Park Maintenance Facility	Group Lodging (5 units)	Interpretive Facility (Cultural, history, ecol.)	Heritage Farm	Possible Hostel	Hike-in Multi-use Area (2 sites)	Parking (40 cars)	Interpretive Facility	Trailhead	Hike-in Multi-use Area (2 sites)	Possible Hostel	Equestrian Camp (20 riders)	Parking (175 cars, 10 buses)	Interpretive Facilities (Cultural, ecology)	Picnic & Group Picnic (200 tables)	Multi-purpose Grassy Area	Trailhead	Ranger Station	Park Maintenance Facility	Equestrian Staging Area (25 units)	Entrance Road	Tent Campground (50 sites)	Campground (25 sites)	Multi-use Campground (1 site)	Picnic (10 sites)	Interpretive Facility (Ecology)	Trailhead	Beach Parking (100 cars)	Parking (200 cars)	Interpretive Facility (Ecology)	Trailhead	Arboretum & Botanical Garden	Trail Camps
Geologic	Seismicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geologic	Landslide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geologic	Mudflow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geologic	Mineral Resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geologic	Faulting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geologic	Sand and Gravel Resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soil	Slump and/or Creep	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Soil	Subsidence	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Soil	Erosion	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Soil	Stream Siltation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soil	Topography	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Energy	Efficient Use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Energy	Consumption	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Energy	Distribution	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biotic	Rare and/or Endangered Species	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Biotic	Historically Important Trees	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Biotic – Unique Biotic Features	Riparian	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic – Unique Biotic Features	Chaparral	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Biotic – Unique Biotic Features	Woodlands	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Biotic – Unique Biotic Features	Grasslands	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic – Flora Diversity and/or Productivity	Trees	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Biotic – Flora Diversity and/or Productivity	Shrubs	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Biotic – Flora Diversity and/or Productivity	Grasses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Biotic – Flora Diversity and/or Productivity	Microflora	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biotic – Flora Diversity and/or Productivity	Aquatic Plants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Birds	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Reptiles	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Amphibians	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Mammals	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Fish/Shellfish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Microfauna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biotic – Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity	Insects	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Biotic	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biotic	Wildlife Migration Patterns	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire	Hazard	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Watershed	Quality	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Watershed	Consumption	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Watershed	Stream Flow Capacity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Watershed	Surface Water Runoff	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Watershed	Ground Water Contamination	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Watershed	Percolation Rates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Watershed	Fresh Water Currents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Airshed	Air Movement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Airshed	Precipitation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Airshed	Temperature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Airshed	Microclimate	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1
Airshed – Pollution Generation	Thermal	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Airshed – Pollution Generation	Hydrocarbon	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1
Airshed – Pollution Generation	Particulates	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
Airshed – Pollution Generation	NO_x and/or SO_x	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Noise	Noise	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Light and Glare	Light and Glare	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ultra-Hazards	Ultra-Hazards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Land Use	Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	2	3
Land Use	Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Land Use	Federal, State and/or Local Plans	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Land Use	Housing Availability	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Land Use	Open Space	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Land Use	Character of Surrounding Area	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Transportation	Road Capacity	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Transportation	Vehicular Circulation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cultural	Archeological Sites	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cultural	Historical Sites	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cultural	Paleontological Sites	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cultural	Recreational Opportunities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cultural	Aesthetics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Service	Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public Service	Police and/or Fire Services	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Public Service	Public Transit	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public Service	Schools	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Public Service	Parks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Service	Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Public Service	Sanitation Facilities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Human Community	Population Density	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Human Community	Distribution	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Human Community	Residential Privacy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Human Community	Relocation of Persons or Businesses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

MITIGATION MEASURES CHART II
TOPANGA STATE PARK

| FACTORS | GEOLOGIC: Seismicity | Landslide | Mudflow | Mineral Resources | Faulting | Sand and Gravel Resources | SOIL: Slump and or Creep | Subsidence | Erosion | Stream Siltation | Topography | ENERGY: Efficient Use | Consumption | Distribution | BIOTIC: Rare and or Endangered Species | Historically Important Trees | FEATURES: Riparian | Chaparral | Woodlands | Grasslands | FLORA DIVERSITY AND OR PRODUCTIVITY: Trees | Shrubs | Grasses | Microflora | Aquatic Plants | FAUNA DIVERSITY AND OR PRODUCTIVITY: Birds | Reptiles | Amphibians | Mammals | Fish Shellfish | Microfauna | Inserts | Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals | Wildlife Migration Patterns | FIRE: Hazard | WATERSHED: Quality | Consumption | Stream Flow Capacity | Surface Water Runoff | Ground Water Consumption | Percolation Rates | Fresh Water Currents | AIRSHED: Air Movement | Precipitation | Temperature | Microclimate | POLLUTION GENERATION: Thermal | Hydrocarbon | Particulates | NO, and or SO, | NOISE | LIGHT AND GLARE | ULTRA-HAZARDS | LAND USE: Scenic Vistas, Corridors and Easements | Zoning Regulations and or Policy | Federal, State and or Local Plans | Housing Availability | Open Space | Character of Surrounding Area | TRANSPORTATION: Road Capacity | Vehicular Circulation | CULTURAL: Archeological Sites | Historical Sites | Paleontological Sites | Recreational Opportunities | Aesthetics | PUBLIC SERVICE: Gas, Water and or Electric Utilities | Police and or Fire Services | Public Transit | Schools | Parks | Hospitals | Sanitation Facilities | HUMAN COMMUNITY: Population Density | Distribution | Residential Privacy | Relocation of Persons or Businesses |
|---|---|---

V. Mitigation Measures Proposed to Eliminate or Minimize Impacts

Chart II suggests possible mitigation measures reducing the specific impacts caused by project implementation. In the vertical column, the seven major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors listed along the top row. Mitigation measures were predicated upon the findings of Chart I. Most mitigation will be incorporated into the design and development phases of the proposed project.

Chart II – Key

A. *Landscaping:* To reduce impacts, the department will revegetate, construct erosion control structures, minimize cuts and fills, channelize when necessary, and provide holding ponds to reduce surface water runoff.

B. *Location:* The facility will be situated to best reduce impact on resources.

C. *Fire Hazard Mitigation:* Portions of the park (or, if necessary the entire park) will be closed during periods of high fire hazards as recommended by fire officials.

Fire suppression and evacuation plans will be formulated.

D. *Cultural Resource Mitigation:* Provisions will be made to protect archeological sites. Surveys, research, collection and storage of artifacts and the like will be carried out prior to development.

E. *Residential Privacy:* Facilities will be designed and located to reduce trespassing on adjacent private lands and to protect the privacy of adjoining landowners.

F. *Police and Fire Patrol:* Maintenance and ranger patrol at the park will provide additional surveillance.

G. *Transportation:* Alternative modes of transportation within the park and of public transportation to and from the park will be investigated and encouraged.

Discussion of the Mitigation Information in Chart II

An archeological survey of Topanga State Park will be completed before development of any facility. Should this survey expose potential archeological artifacts or sites, additional research and action will be undertaken to protect and preserve any cultural resource.

Grading and development plans predicated upon the findings of the soils and geologic surveys will minimize the alteration of the natural topography. For example, road alignment, road widths, and road gradients will be analyzed during design stages to minimize scarring. Day and overnight use areas will be constructed on stable soils and flat ground to minimize the need for grading. Care will be taken to avoid damage to trees, shrubbery, and/or grasses that preserve the natural appearance of the area and prevent erosion. A minimum of vegetation will be removed and scarred areas will be replanted. All landscaping will be done with native or naturalized species to increase the ecological homogeneity and provide natural wildlife habitat.

Construction will be designed to the normal seismic hazard standards of the area. Public facilities will not be located near potential landslide areas.

The added impact caused by increased visitor use will be mitigated by the additional patrol activities of an increased park staff. Underbrush and litter cleanup, wildlife surveillance, and security patrolling will be performed regularly. The Department of Parks and Recreation will cooperate fully with the local fire departments in formulating plans for preventing and suppressing fires and plans to evacuate the public in case of fire. Use of Topanga State Park will be dependent upon the current fire index.

Cultural and natural resources information will form the basis for educational and interpretive programs for visitors and and school groups. These programs will inform the public of the values of the park's resources and of the need to take care of these resources.

Strict enforcement of pet control laws will reduce the impact of pets upon wildlife, especially during peak use periods.

Park planning and programs will encourage nonvehicular modes of travel within the park and the improvement of public transit between the park and surrounding population centers. It is hoped that current studies by the department of circulation and access problems within the unit and the entire Santa Monica Mountains area will yield a solution to some of the traffic problems here.

The project proposes no facilities that will generate noise. Temporary noise from grading may be controlled by local, state, and federal laws.

Dust generated during grading can be mitigated by the use of water trucks.

VI. Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects

Chart III shows the unavoidable adverse effects that implementation of the project will have. In the vertical column the seven major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors presented along the top row. Assessment of unavoidable effects was based upon the findings summarized in Charts I and II. Where effects and mitigation were questionable, analysis was based upon the worst potential effects possible. Please consult Charts I and II, Topanga State Park Resource Management Plan, and General Development Plan, and the Santa Monica Mountains Resource Inventory Report as the data base for determining the unavoidable effects.

Chart III – Key

1. Grading for trails, roads, parking and buildings will alter the natural topography.
2. An increase in the number of users may increase the probability of fire.
3. Increased surface water runoff will result from the creation of impervious surface areas.
4. Demolition of existing residences will reduce availability of housing.
5. Possible destruction of cultural resources and loss of artifacts may result from construction and vandalism.
6. Privacy of adjacent property owners will decrease as a result of increased park use.
7. Additional use will increase erosion.
8. Vegetation may be destroyed by construction and by visitor use.
9. Additional use will increase traffic problems.
10. Increased use may tax available public services.

Although Chart III represents this project's unavoidable adverse effects, a special mention of the proposed entrance road to the Yoba area is warranted. The proposed entrance road to Yoba will entail the construction of a retaining wall and severe cuts and fills resulting in landscaping scarring.

UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS
CHART III
TOPANGA STATE PARK

FACTORS	GEOLOGIC						SOIL					ENERGY			BIOTIC																				FIRE	WATERSHED							AIRSHED								NOISE	LIGHT AND GLARE	ULTRA-HAZARDS	LAND USE						TRANSPORTATION		CULTURAL					PUBLIC SERVICE							HUMAN COMMUNITY			
																	FEATURES				FLORA DIVERSITY AND OR PRODUCTIVITY					FAUNA DIVERSITY AND/OR PRODUCTIVITY																							POLLUTION GENERATION																														
	Seismicity	Landslide	Mudflow	Mineral Resources	Faulting	Sand and Gravel Resources	Slump and or Creep	Subsidence	Erosion	Stream Siltation	Topography	Efficient Use	Consumption	Distribution	Rare and or Endangered Species	Historically Important Trees	Riparian	Chaparral	Woodlands	Grasslands	Trees	Shrubs	Grasses	Microflora	Aquatic Plants	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Mammals	Fish/Shellfish	Microfauna	Insects	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	Wildlife Migration Patterns	Hazard	Quality	Consumption	Stream Flow Capacity	Surface Water Runoff	Ground Water Contamination	Percolation Rates	Fresh Water Currents	Air Movement	Precipitation	Temperature	Microclimate	Thermal	Hydrocarbon	Particulates	NO_x and/or SO_x				Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	Federal, State and/or Local Plans	Housing Availability	Open Space	Character of Surrounding Area	Road Capacity	Vehicular Circulation	Archeological Sites	Historical Sites	Paleontological Sites	Recreational Opportunities	Aesthetics	Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	Police and/or Fire Services	Public Transit	Schools	Parks	Hospitals	Sanitation Facilities	Population Density	Distribution	Residential Privacy	Relocation of Persons or Businesses
WILL ROGER STATE HISTORIC PARK																																																																													
EXISTING USE																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
TRAILHEAD																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
PARKING (75 cars)																																			2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA																																			2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
RANGER STATION																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
RUSTIC CANYON																																																																														
GROUP LODGING (5 units)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Cultural, history, ecol.)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
HERITAGE FARM																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
POSSIBLE HOSTEL																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE ARE (2 sites)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
MULHOLLAND																																																																														
PARKING (40 cars)		1							1		1																								2											9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
TRAILHEAD																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
UPPER TOPANGA AREA																																																																														
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (2 sites)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
POSSIBLE HOSTEL																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (20 riders)											1																								2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
YOBA																																																																															
PARKING 175 cars, 10 buses)		1							1																										2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES (Cultural, ecology)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
PICNIC & GROUP PICNIC (200 tables)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA																																			2																																	10	10								
TRAILHEAD																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
RANGER STATION																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (25 units)																																			2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
ENTRANCE ROAD		1							1		1																								2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
LOWER TOPANGA CANYON																																																																														
TENT CAMPGROUND (50 sites)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
CAMPGROUND (25 sites)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (1 site)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
PICNIC (10 sites)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Ecology)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
TRAILHEAD																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
PARKING (100 cars																																			2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
LOS LIONES																																																																														
PARKING (200 cars)																																			2				3							9	9	9		9												5	5					10	10							6	
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Ecology)																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
TRAILHEAD																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
ARBORETUM & BOTANICAL GARDEN																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	
TRAIL CAMPS																																			2															9												5	5					10	10							6	

VII. Relationship Between Local Short-Term Use and the Maintenance and Enhancement of the Long-Term Productivity

The present short-term use of the park is for sporadic grazing, open space enjoyment, and low-intensity recreational use. The most important long-term productivity factor is the preservation of the open space, wilderness character of the park in order to provide a place that meets public recreational and educational needs.

The present low-intensity recreational use will be expanded by implementation of this General Development Plan. Short-term use will then include campsites, trails, parking areas, picnic tables, interpretive facilities, and sanitary facilities. This intensified use and park facility development will not deteriorate Topanga State Park's long-term productivity because the development is based upon design criteria that enhance this productivity. In addition, intensifying park use will increase the surveillance and control of the area and will eliminate urban intrusion. The short-term use of the park will protect the wilderness character of the environment and, therefore, the long-term productivity.

Project implementation will eliminate all other unrelated park uses including the present sporadic grazing. Discontinuation of all unrelated park use will not substantially affect the neighboring community members who use the park lands for pasture, and will further enhance this area's long-term productivity.

In summary, the relationship between the short-term use and the long-term productivity of Topanga State Park is a complementary relationship; one in which the proposed short-term use retains and expands the environment's long-term productivity.

VIII. Alternatives to the Proposed Project

Location of Facilities

Development throughout the Santa Monica Mountains is limited primarily by the lack of area suitable for use. In particular, topography, ingress and egress, and ecological sensitivity limit development. At least 90 percent of the area of Topanga State Park has slopes in excess of 20 percent. There are essentially no alternative sites for development because development must take place on the existing flat lands. Alternative access routes would necessitate more substantial grading and therefore, additional destruction of sensitive habitats.

Intensity of Development

The General Development Plan recommends the degree of development deemed suitable for this environment. Actual development in the future will occur in phases that correspond with increases or decreases in public demand and with the availability of development funds. Development less than or greater than that recommended might occur if some limiting factor is discovered or removed. For example, such a factor might be acquisition of contiguous property with suitable topography for development or development of a new access to areas that are inaccessible at present. The recommended level of development was determined through public input at public hearings and by an estimation of the environmental constraints.

Mix of Facilities

The relative proportion of the various facilities is not fixed at this time and may be altered by public demand or by discovery of new information indicating that the proposed use is environmentally inappropriate.

No Development

The alternative of having no further development would permit the park to remain in a relatively wild state, would not create conflicts with adjacent property owners, and would not

increase the fire hazard. However, not having any development would deny recreational opportunities in the area, which is presently deficient in all categories of recreational resources (California Outdoors Recreation Resources Plan, 1974).

Specific mention is warranted with respect to the proposed entrance road at Yoba. The proposed entrance at Yoba represents the least ecologically damaging route and most economical plan for access to this area of the park. The other alternatives are:

1. *Not to construct the entrance road:* No construction restricts public use of the western region of the park.

2. *Improve Entrada Drive:* Improvement of Entrada Drive would require substantial grading, land alteration, and acquisition of additional land where Entrada Drive meets Topanga Canyon Boulevard.

3. *Construct off-site parking, a one-lane shuttle road, and provide shuttle service:* This alternative would require about 75 percent of the initial cost and 80 percent of the cut and fill that would be required for the proposed entrance road. This alternative is infeasible because the small difference between the initial costs and required cuts and fills is far outweighed by the substantial increase in operation costs.

IX. Irreversible Changes and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources Which Would Be Involved Should the Proposed Project Be Implemented

If future demands or environmental priorities change and this site is deemed more suitable to some other use, this area and its resources will not have been significantly altered by project implementation.

Certain biological resources will be irretrievably lost. Some existing flora will be destroyed during construction and grading. Some wildlife inhabiting the park will be lost or displaced because of increased park use and/or development and grading. Sand and gravel products and energy will be lost through construction.

X. Growth-Inducing Impacts

Potential residential and commercial development of this area is minimal because of the extremely steep terrain. However, acquisition and development of the park lands by the state precludes this type of development. In this respect, the project has a growth-restricting impact.

There will be some indirect growth-inducing impacts. The project may generate a flow of money into the local economy through salaries, purchase of construction materials, and purchase of commercial services such as gasoline and food. A few new employees will be needed to operate, maintain, and patrol the park. The construction force will draw from the local labor force to the extent practical. Construction will have a short-term effect upon the local economy.

Park facility development will stimulate an increase in park use. Increased park use may increase the risk of fire and vandalism, which will necessitate additional fire protection and police services.

XI. Organizations and References Consulted in Preparing This Report

Organizations

California State Department of Parks and Recreation.
———District 5 personnel.
———Engineering Unit, Design and Construction Division
California State Division of Mines and Geology
Los Angeles County Planning Department.

References

"Earthquake Epicenters, Faults, and Intensity Zones." Map prepared by California Office of Planning and Research, March 1972.

"Inventory of Features, Point Mugu State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, July 1976.

"Preliminary Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, Topanga State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1975.

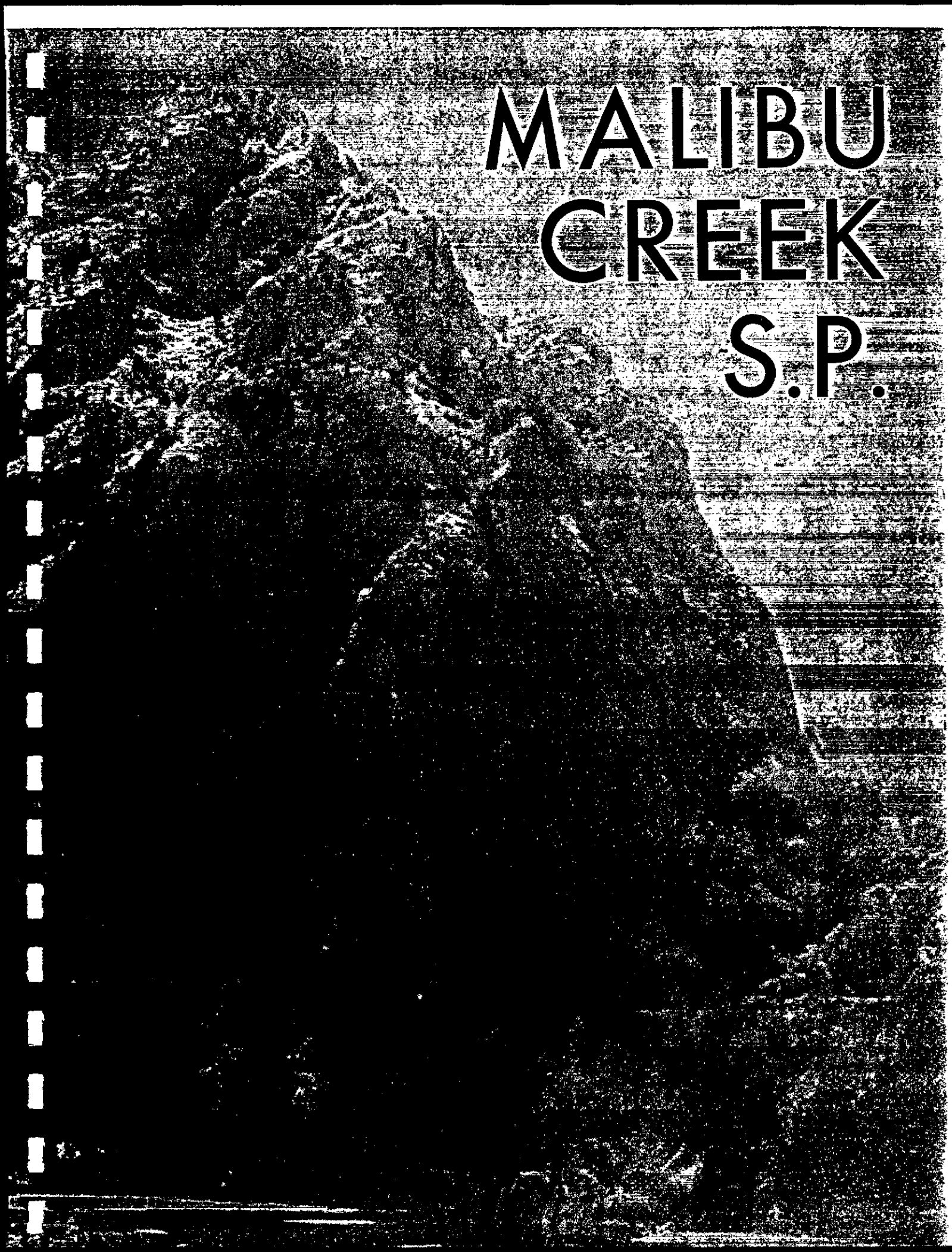
"Resource Inventory Report, Century Ranch Project." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1975.

"Resource Inventory Report, Point Mugu State Park (Draft)." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, October 1976.

"Resource Inventory Report, Santa Monica Mountains." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, June 1974.

"Resource Management Plan, Malibu Creek State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Park Department of Parks and Recreation, July 1976.

Urban Geology Master Plan for California, Bulletin No. 198. California State Division of Mines and Geology, July 1973.


MALIBU
CREEK
S.P.

Remains of the Jimmy Mott Adobe - circa 1910

MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

CONTENTS

List of Maps

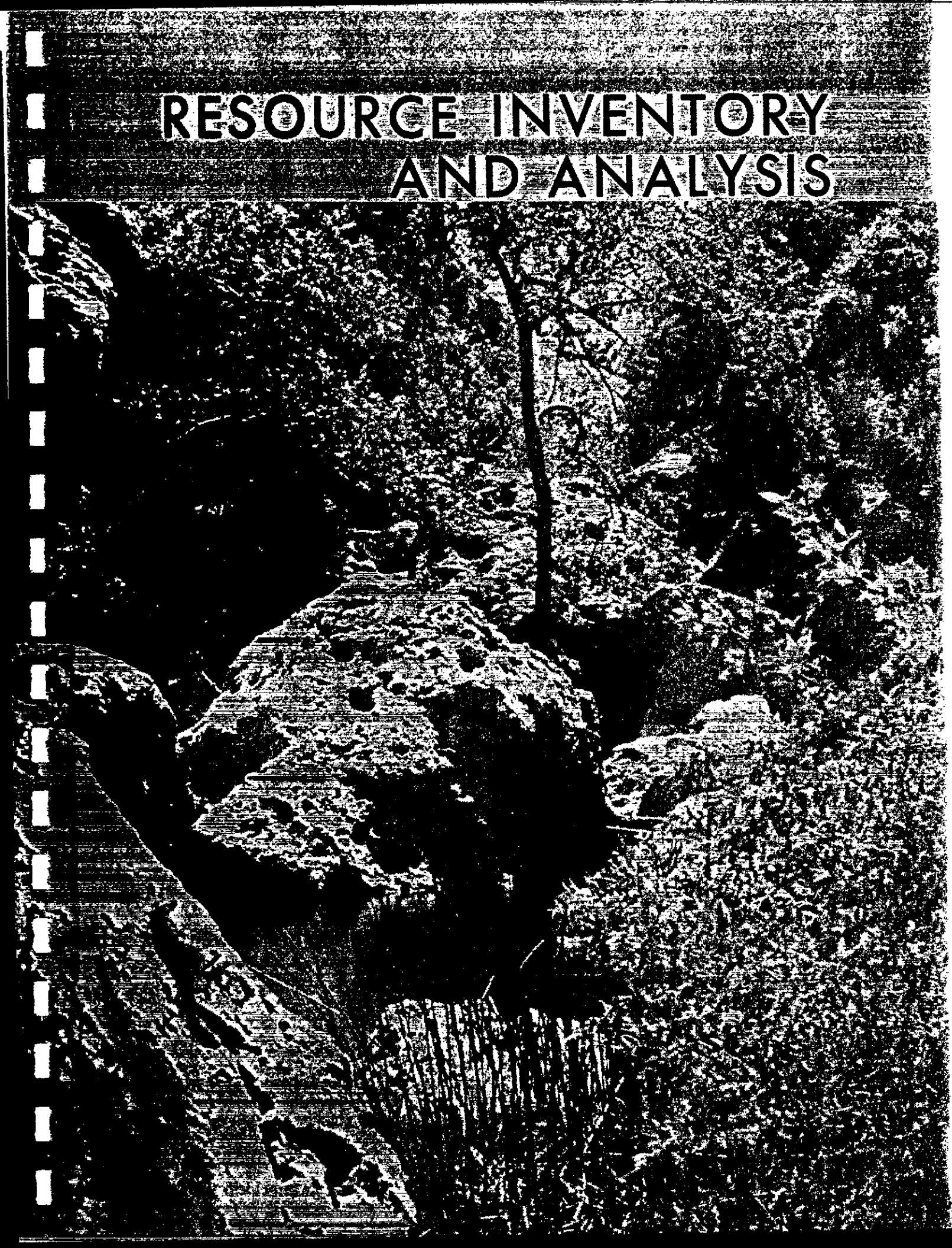
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Malibu Creek State Park Resource Management and General Development Plans is to provide policies for the preservation of the cultural and natural resource values within the unit and guidelines for the development of facilities for visitor use.

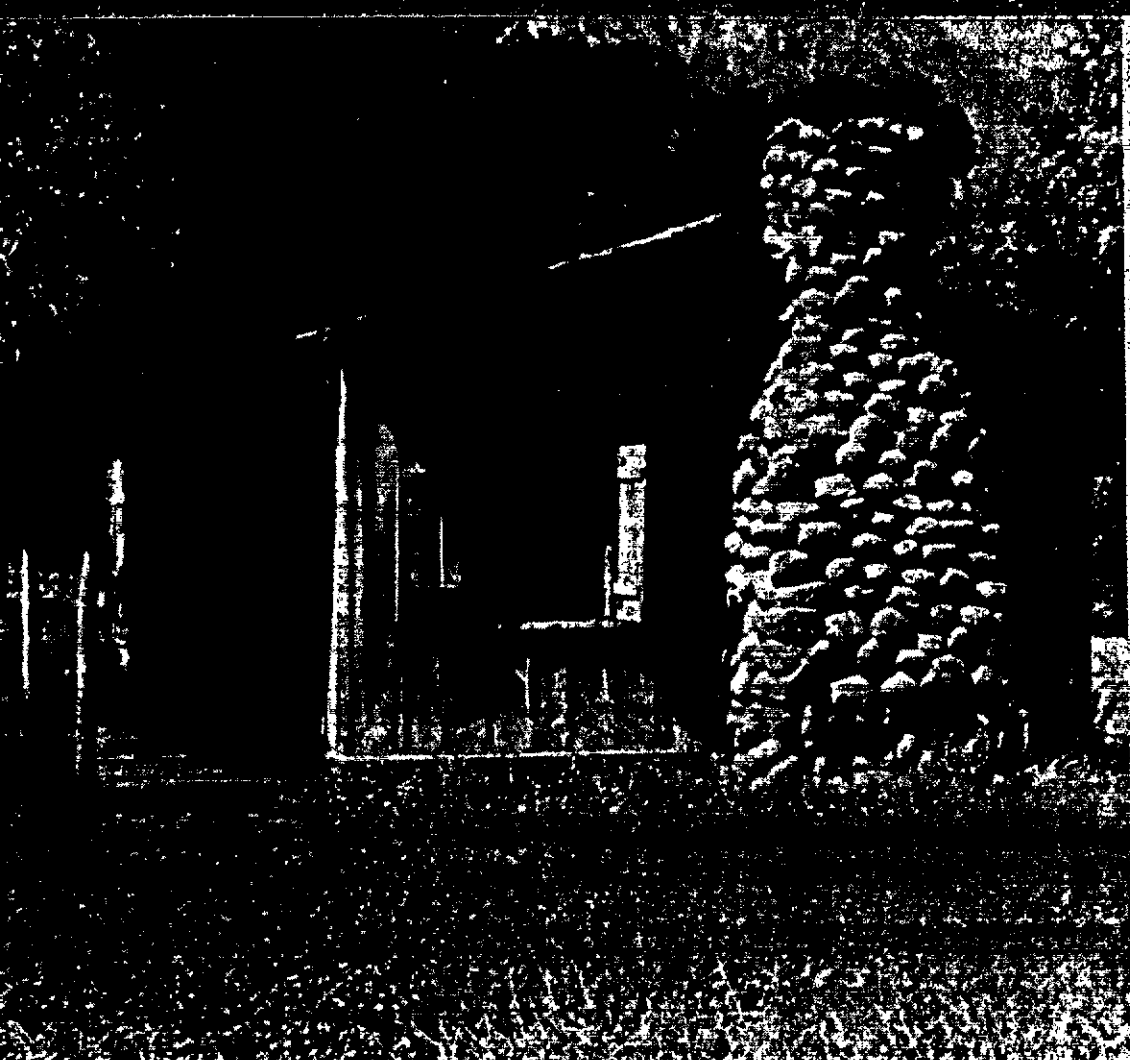
The planning for Malibu Creek State Park is based on the following assumption: that the primary importance of this area is that it represents a sizeable wildland and open space area between the highly developed San Fernando Valley and the congested Los Angeles basin and as such should be preserved to protect and enhance the existing open space, scenic, and environmental values. Consideration was also given to the recreation demands of the residents of this heavily populated metropolitan area. The goal, therefore, has been to achieve a balance between development and preservation. We believe this plan represents such a balance.

This is a general plan in that it is both comprehensive and flexible. It is comprehensive in that it is based on a thorough knowledge and analysis of all the known cultural and natural resources. It is flexible in that, as new resource information becomes available or as the demands being made on our park resources change, the plan can be modified to reflect current conditions.

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



Presence lizard



Venemin

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The resources of Malibu Creek State Park are described in detail in the Inventory Report dated December 1975, under the title "Century Ranch Project", which was the official title prior to classification and naming by the State Park and Recreation Commission. Some additional inventory material has been assembled since that report was prepared. The following discussion summarizes the most important aspects of that Resource Inventory.

Natural Resources

Ecological Region

Malibu Creek State Park is located in the central part of the Santa Monica Mountains, and embraces a principal portion of the watershed of Malibu Creek, one of the larger streams of this mountain range. It is located within, and provides an exceptionally fine example of, the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province. Because the topography within the park is steep and varied, the ecological conditions and the aspects of exposure are likewise varied, and result in a considerable variety of natural habitats.

The steep northward-facing canyons exhibit conditions typical of those much farther north, while the relatively large stream of Malibu Creek has an outstanding development of riparian conditions.

In contrast, Liberty Canyon, a tributary from the north, embraces an excellent example of oak woodland, which here includes the southernmost limit of the natural distribution of valley oak, a typical California tree of wide distribution farther north.

Some of the southward-facing slopes bear the chaparral which is so characteristic of the Santa Monica Mountains generally; but there is far less of this in Malibu Creek State Park than in Topanga and Point Mugu state parks.

Scenic Values

The scenic climax of the Santa Monica Mountains is embraced within Malibu Creek State Park. Although there are higher peaks in other parts of the range, the steep-walled canyons, rocky slopes that are almost cliff-like, and a ridge of resistant rock that has been cut in two places by Malibu Creek, combine here to make outstanding scenic values, whether viewed from within the park or from a distance. The different kinds of vegetation caused by the variety of slopes and aspects within the park add a great deal of interest to the scene, and impose a mosaic of varying colors and textures on the mountain slopes. While there are scars from road construction, from powerlines, and from previous land uses, most of these have taken place sufficiently long ago so that there is at least a partial healing effect. The mountains are especially green during the spring of the year, and wild flowers are abundant then and almost throughout the summer.

Climate

While this area shares with southern California and the west coast generally a Mediterranean climate, the local variations caused by steepness of slope, aspect, and distance from the ocean create numerous microclimates. A temperature inversion in summer tends to make the canyons and lower slopes cooler, with ocean influence, and the peaks and upper slopes warmer and dryer. Annual precipitation varies from 15 to 24 inches, depending on the season and the immediate location; it occurs almost entirely during the winter months. This area is close enough to the Los Angeles metropolitan region so that air pollution extends into the area of the park during periods of air stagnation and low wind velocity.

Geology and Soils

The Santa Monica Mountains is one of the transverse ranges of southern California, and includes rocks which are from 12 to nearly 200 million years of age. The geology is very complicated, and cannot be characterized in a few sentences. There are numerous faults, some of them having earthquake potential and earthquake history. The soils are likewise very complex; 19 different series are discussed in the Inventory Report, with additional details in the Appendix.

Geology Map: The complicated geological formations in the mountains of Malibu Creek State Park can be realized from this graphic portrayal. The map shows four basic geologic formations and their areal relationships, together with zones of possible geologic hazards, and additional points where there are special opportunities for geologic interpretation.

Slope Map: This map shows in a strikingly graphic manner the extreme steepness of the terrain at Malibu Creek State Park. Only very limited zones along Malibu Creek, along Liberty Canyon and Las Virgenes Drive to the northeast, and smaller areas along Mulholland Highway, are gentle enough for the development of facilities for public occupancy.

Hydrology

Urban development in the upper Malibu Creek drainages has increased the severity of flooding in this area. Because of this flooding and also because there is an important aquifer within the state park boundaries, the hydrology of this region must be considered.

Hydrology and Streamflow Map: The rather complex drainage pattern of the mountainous area constituting Malibu Creek State Park is graphically portrayed on this map, which shows not only the geographic layout of the streams, but the relative amounts of water which they carry during an average season of streamflow.

Vegetation Values

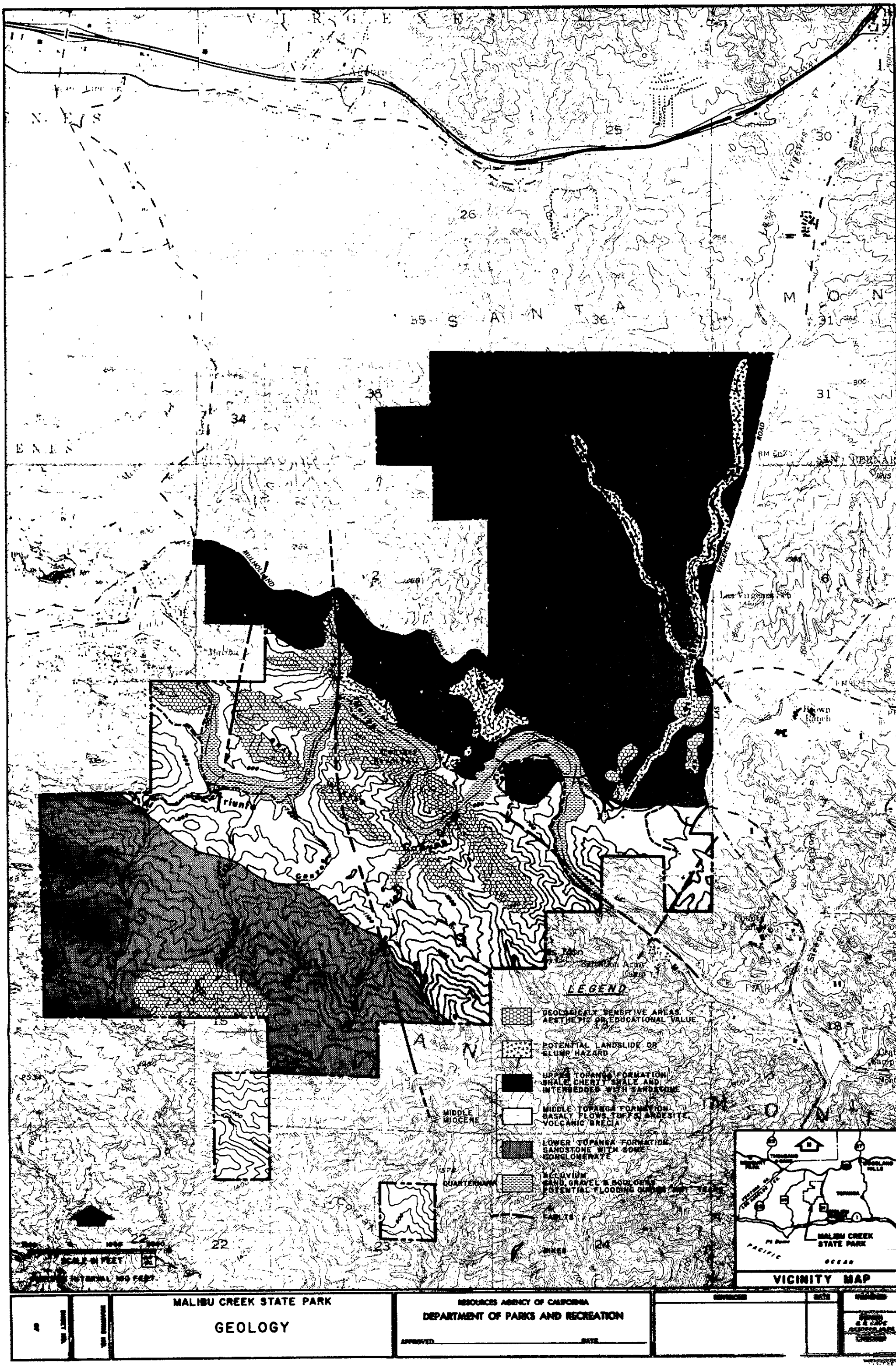
The extremely varied topography and ecological conditions result directly in a wide variety of vegetation in this park. There are six different vegetative types and corresponding plant communities within the property, each one with an exceptionally large number of species present. Although none is known to be rare or endangered, the occurrence here of the southern limit of the natural distribution of valley oak is of considerable scientific and ecological interest; and some of the other types of vegetation represent outstanding examples of their kind. While some of the vegetation types and plant communities have been little disturbed by the activities of man, the grasslands have been heavily modified by grazing and in part by cultivation, and represent mostly introduced species rather than natives, although the latter are not absent.

Vegetation Map: The diversified vegetation of Malibu Creek State Park is quite evident from this graphic portrayal. It shows the zones occupied by different vegetative associations, and how strongly they are influenced by the environmental factors of slope, aspect, and water courses.

Wildlife Values

Diversified ecological conditions and plant life lead to a wide variety of excellent habitat for various kinds of wildlife. A wide range of mammals from tiny shrews to mountain lions inhabit this area; and there are also many kinds of birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Partial listings of species may be found in the Inventory Report, while the Appendix of that document has more detailed information.

Because of the fact that this plan proposes a natural preserve in this park, five additional maps are included– a bird of prey habitat study, a riparian bird habitat study, and three creek sections showing correlations between elevation and riparian habitats (pages 87 through 95).



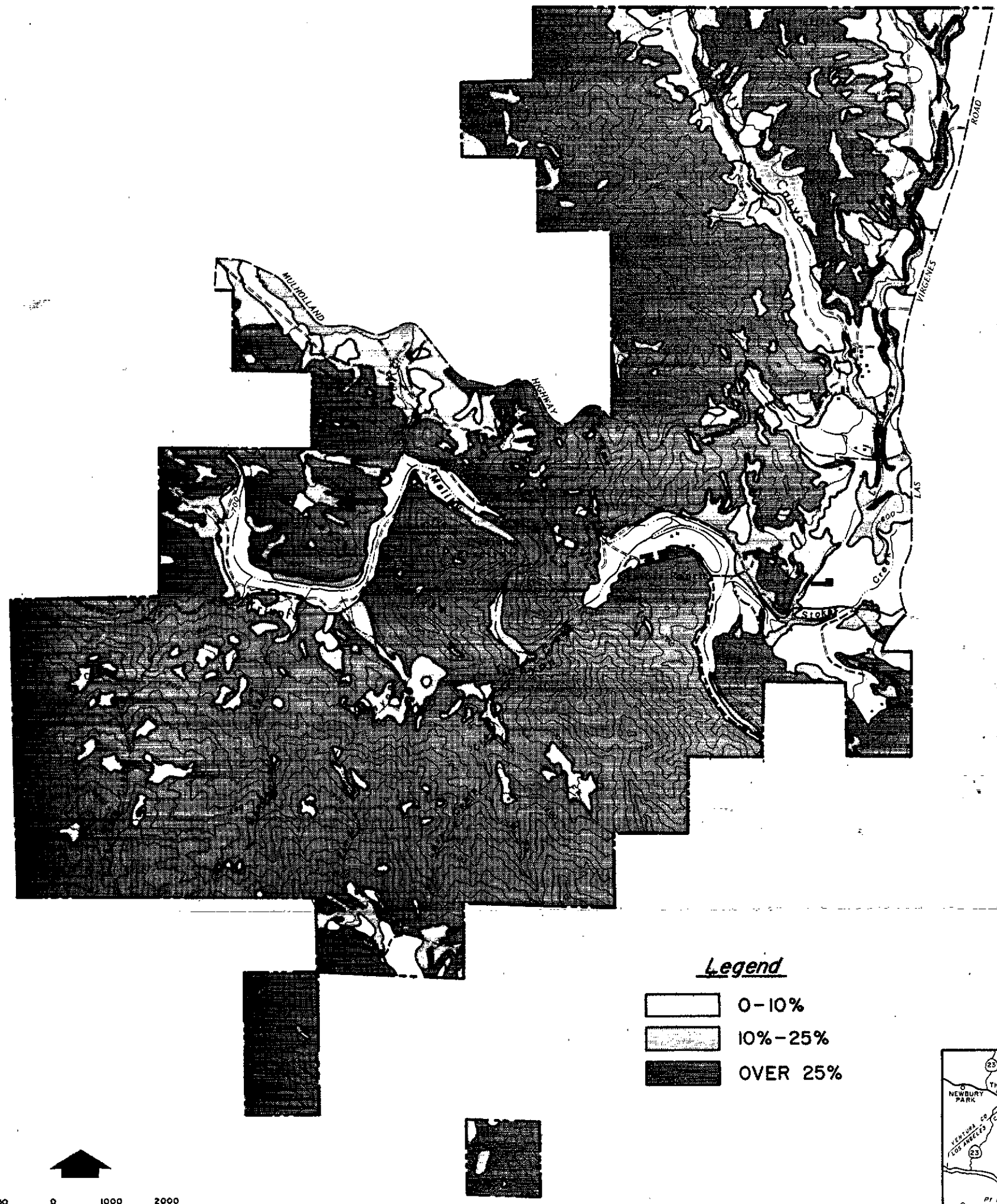
MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

GEOLOGY

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

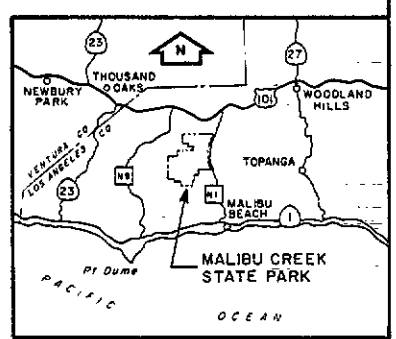
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____



Legend

- 0-10%
- 10%-25%
- OVER 25%



VICINITY MAP

SHEET NO. OF

DRAWING NO.

MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

SLOPE MAP

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

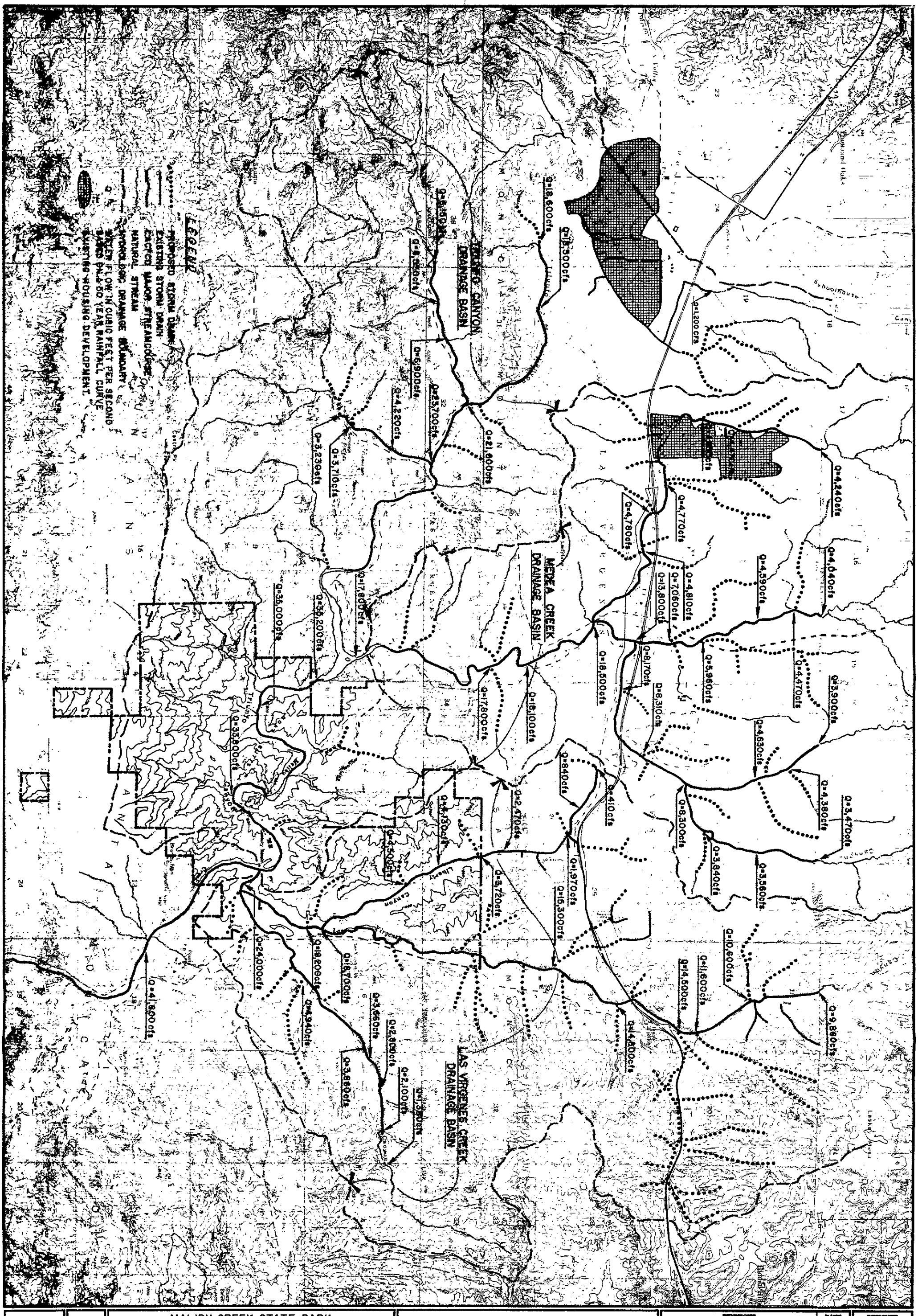
APPROVED. _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED

DRAWN JUNE 1976

CHECKED



SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.	MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED
		50 YEAR STORM HYDROLOGY MAP	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION			DRAWN OCTOBER, 1976
			APPROVED _____ DATE _____			CHECKED

OAK FOREST
STORIES ARE COMPLETE AND IN TACT DUE TO VERY LITTLE DISTURBANCE BY FIRE, HUMANS AND BROWSING

WILDFLOWER AREA

HUMBOLDT LILLY

DOGWOODS & WILDFLOWERS
BEST STAND IN PARK

STREAM ORCHIDS

FREMONT COTTONWOOD STAND

OAK BAY FOREST

RARE SEDUM PLANTINGS
SEDUM NOT PREVIOUSLY FOUND N. OF IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

CHOCOLATE LILLY
RARE FOR THIS REGION

DOGWOODS

WOODWARDIA FERNS

LEGEND

- CHAPARRAL
- CULTIVATED PASTURE LAND
- FRESH WATER MARSH
- GRAZED GRASSLAND
- OAK WOODLAND
- RIPARIAN WOODLAND
- ROCK OUTCROPPINGS
- VALLEY OAK

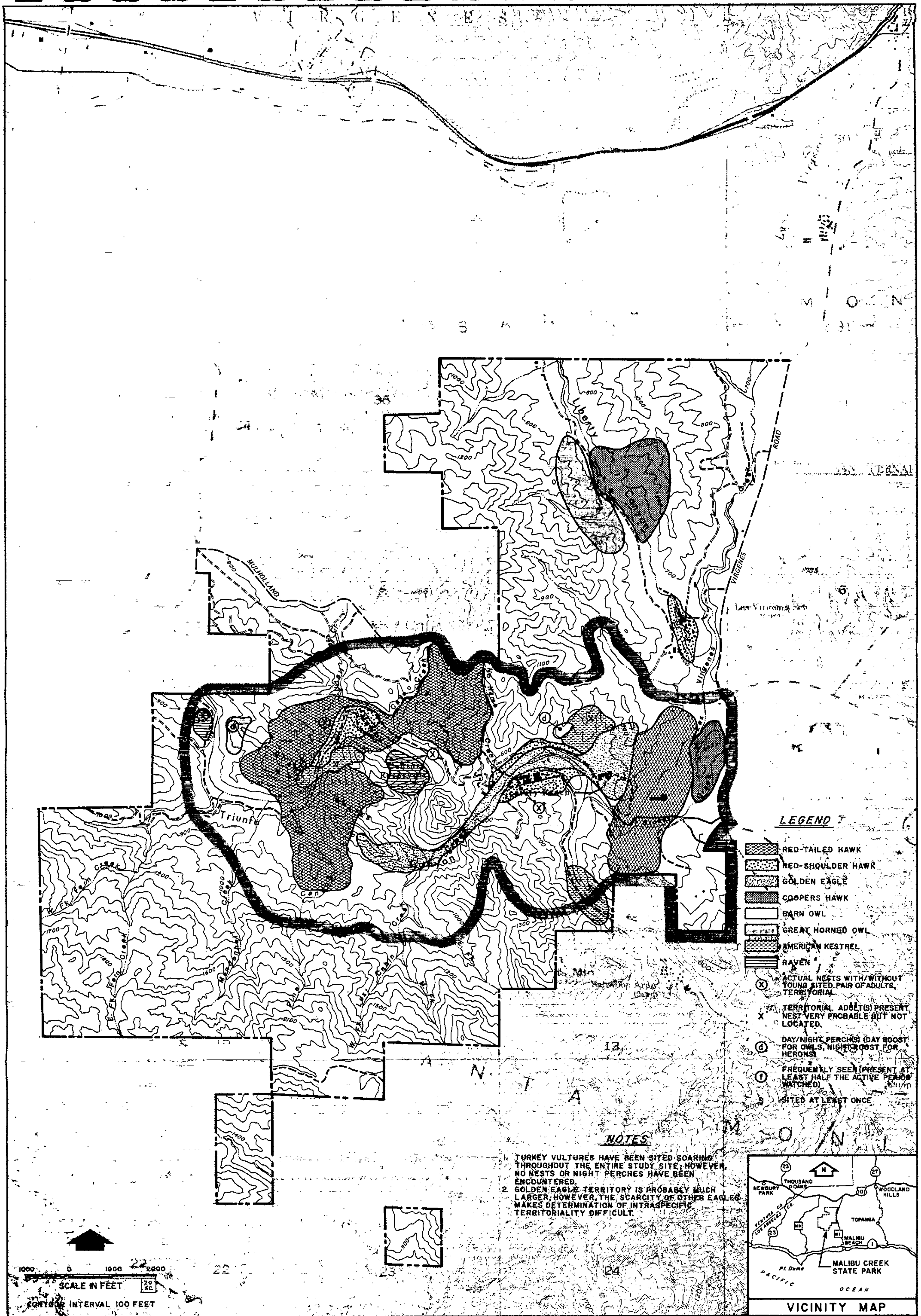
SCALE IN FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 (20 AC.)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

VICINITY MAP

THOUSAND OAKS · NEWBURY PARK · WOODLAND HILLS · TOPANGA · MALIBU BEACH · Pt. Dume · PACIFIC OCEAN · MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.	MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK VEGETATION MAP	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED DRAWN OCTOBER, 1976 CHECKED

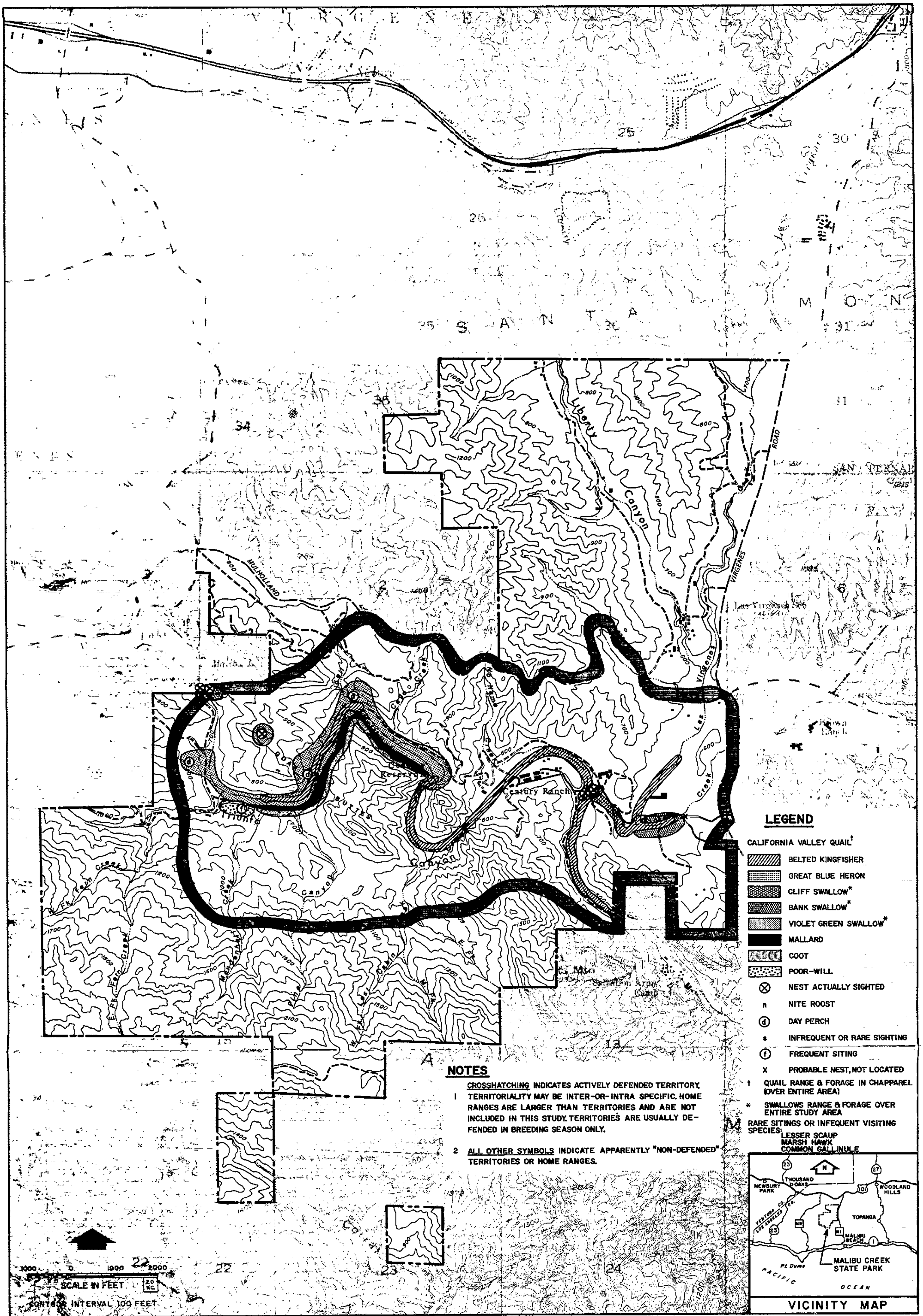


OF / SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.	MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK **BIRDS OF PREY HABITAT STUDY**	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED ________ DATE ________	REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED

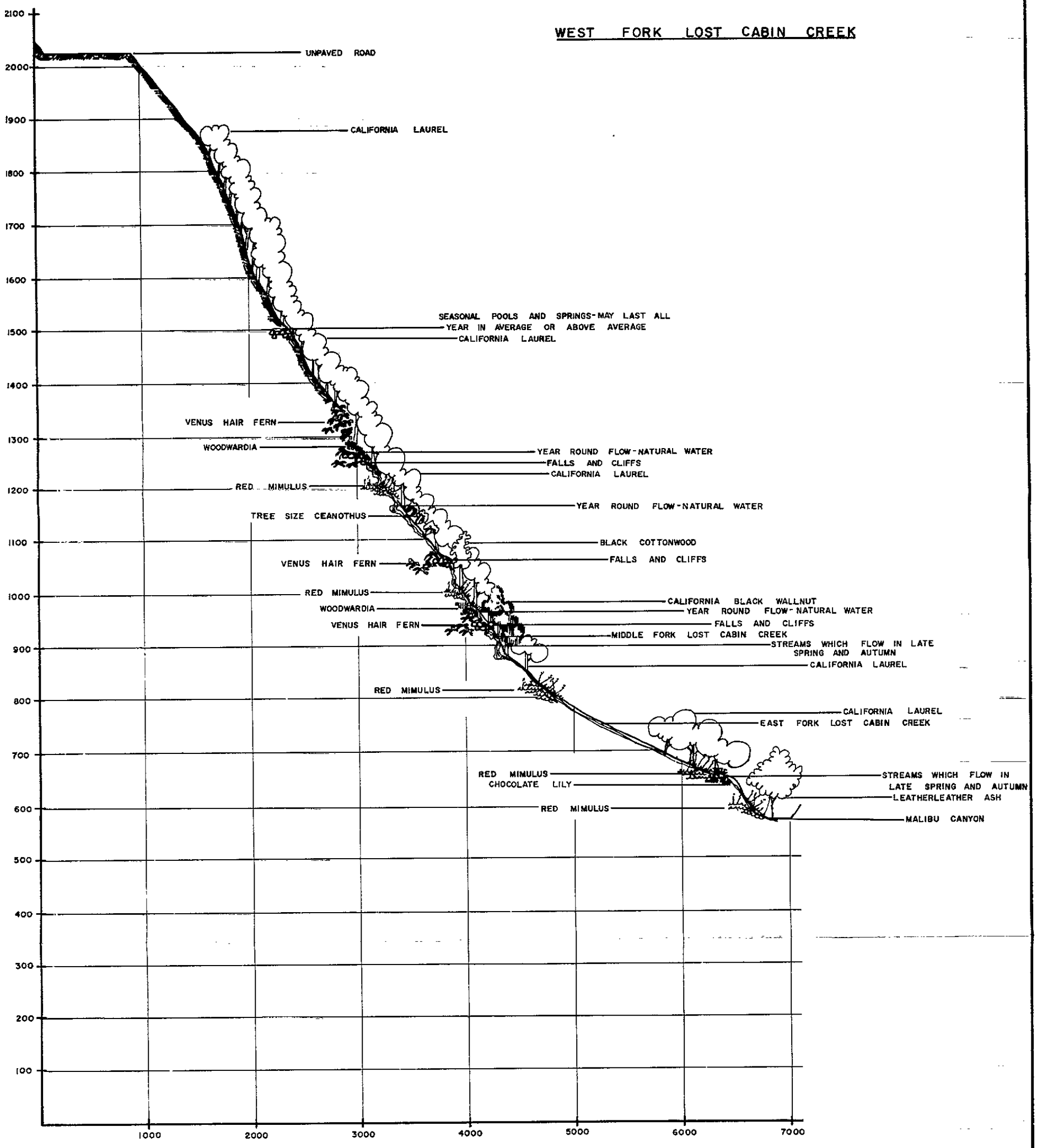
DRAWN S. R. CAVE OCTOBER, 1976

CHECKED

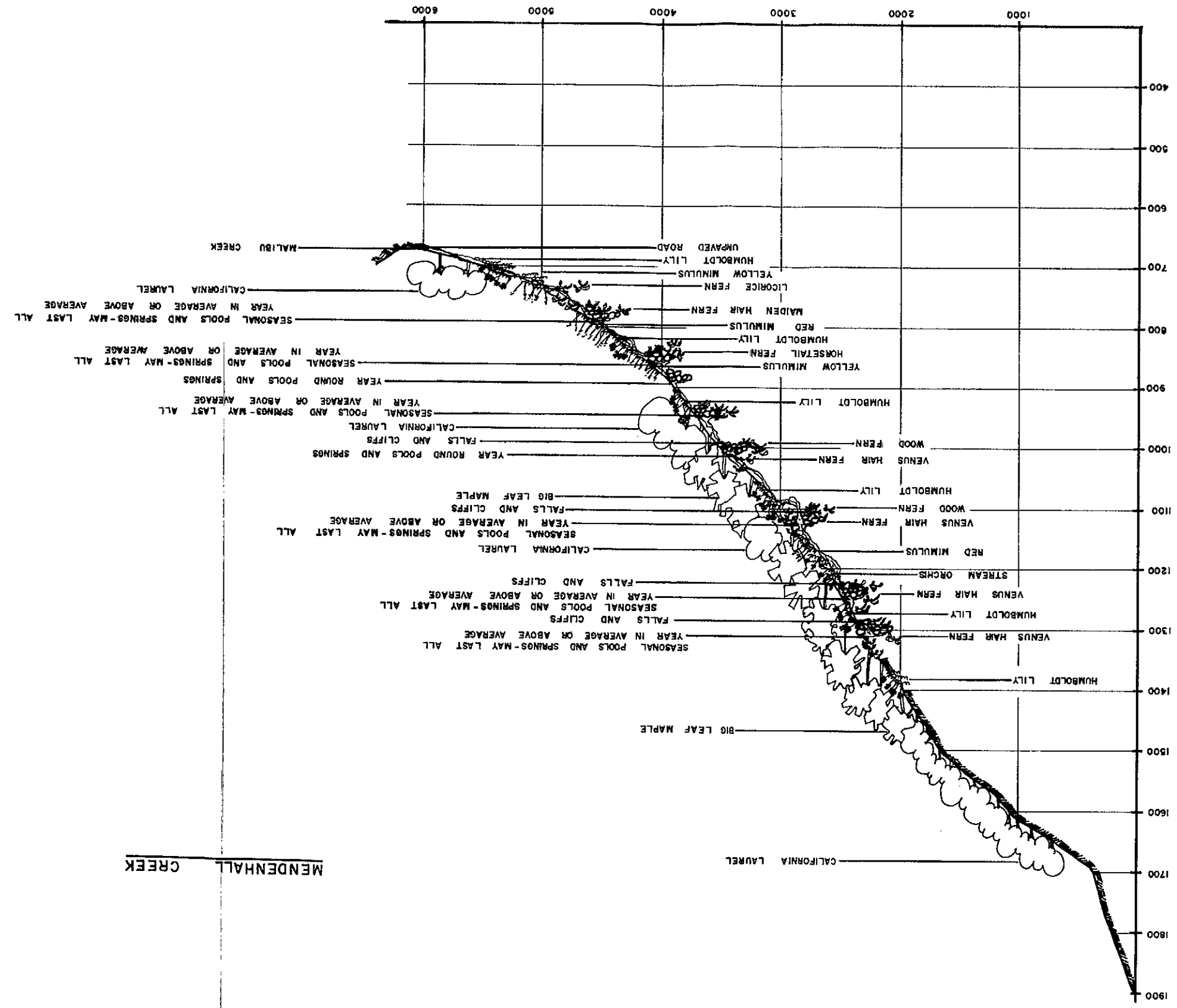


SHEET NO. 52 OF	DRAWING NO.	MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK **RIPARIAN BIRD HABITAT STUDY**	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED ______ DATE ______	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED DRAWN OCTOBER, 1976 CHECKED

WEST FORK LOST CABIN CREEK



SHEET NO. OF	DRAWING NO.	MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK SECTION THROUGH WEST FORK LOST CABIN CREEK	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED_____ DATE_____	REVISIONS / DATE	DESIGNED DRAWN OCTOBER, 1976 CHECKED



MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

SECTION THROUGH MENDENHALL CREEK

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE

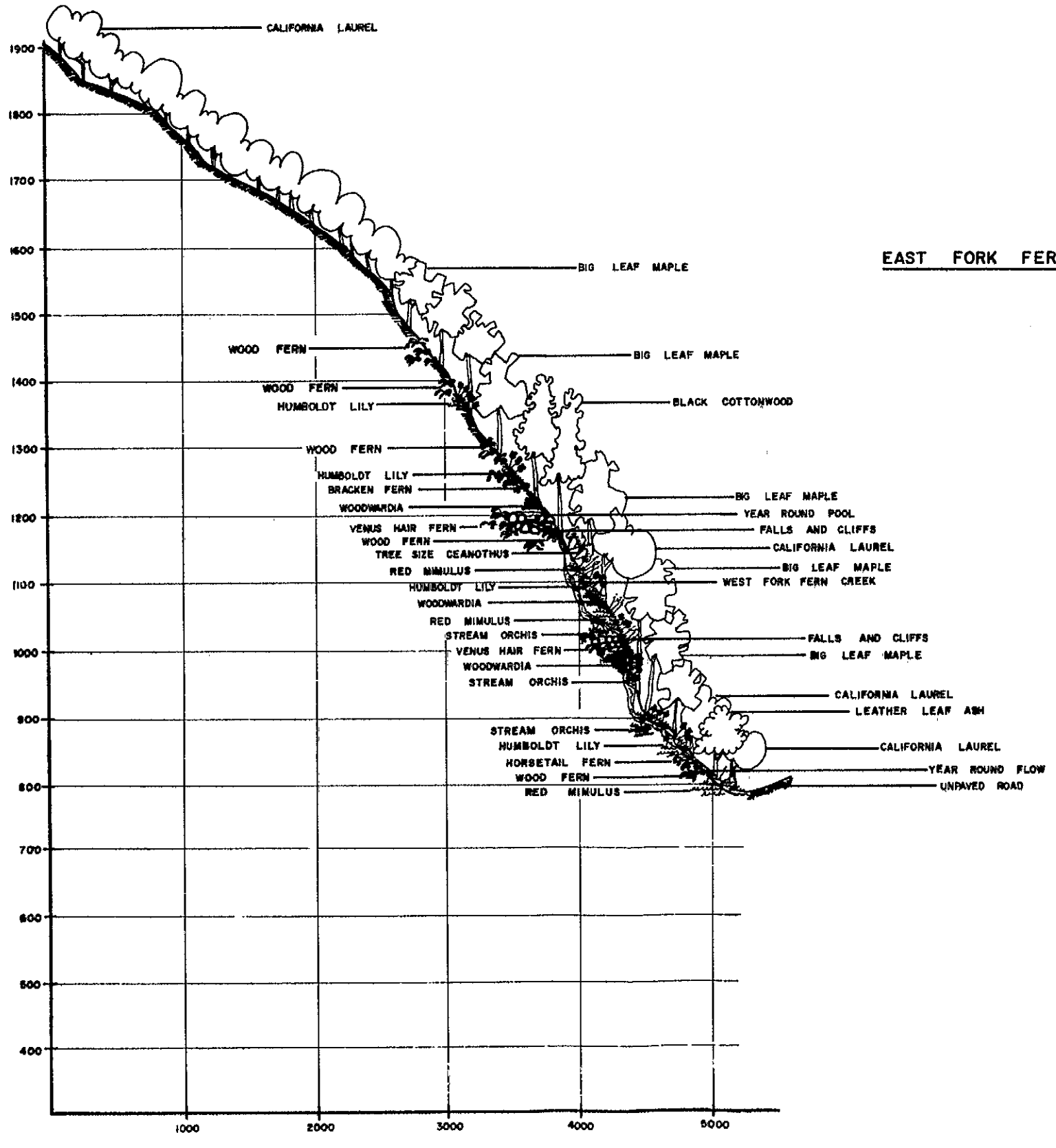
DESIGNED

DRAWN OCTOBER, 1976

CHECKED

DRAWING No.

SHEET No. OF



EAST FORK FERN CREEK

DESIGNED | DRAWN OCTOBER, 1976 | CHECKED

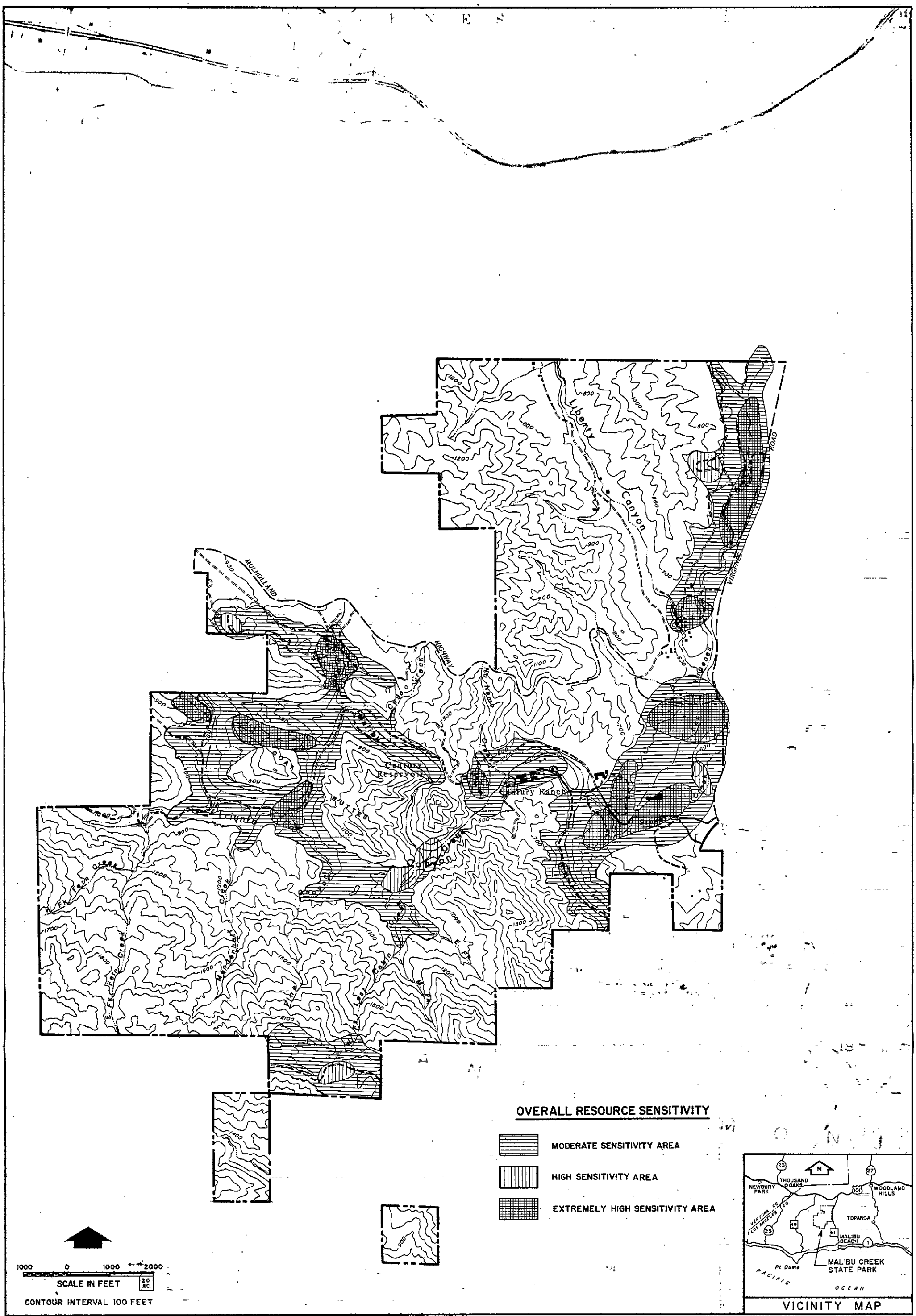
REVISIONS | DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED _____ DATE _____

MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK
SECTION THROUGH EAST FORK FERN CREEK

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO.
OF



SHEET NO. OF

DRAWING NO.

MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

Cultural Resources

The area now within Malibu Creek State Park was the home of the Chumash Indians for the past 2,000 years or so; and radiocarbon dating indicates that other peoples occupied the area as long ago as 5,000 B.C. The Indians disappeared during the middle and late 19th century under the impact of American civilization.

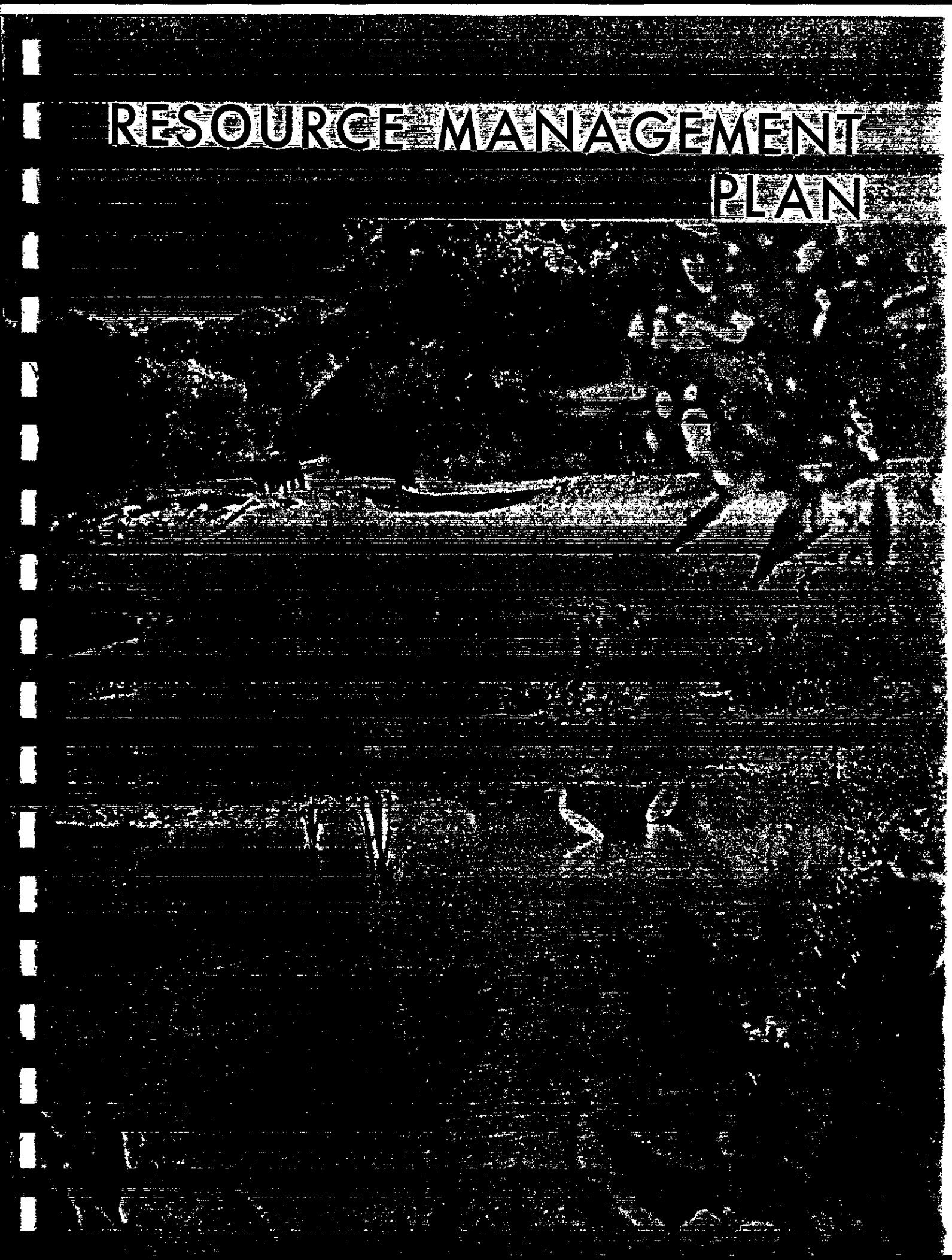
About 1900, a country club was established on the property, along with private homes of some of the wealthy members. The club became defunct in the 1950s, and 20th Century Fox Studios purchased the property for the filming of movies. This ownership and use lasted until state acquisition of the property in 1974.

Cultural Resources Map: That this area was of great importance to prehistoric peoples is indicated on the accompanying map, which shows also that they were able to use largely the same types of country for their habitations that their successors now find attractive for occupancy. The most intensive use of the land by prehistoric peoples was on the gentler sites along the main streams and valley bottoms.

Recreational Resources

Because of its rugged beauty and general scenic attractiveness, the lands of Malibu Creek State Park will provide outstanding recreational experiences for its visitors. Owing to its having long been in private ownership, enjoyment of its features has been largely confined to a restricted few who were either club members, in the days of that institution, or invited guests of those who had direct use of the land. Less intimate but very significant enjoyment was and still is possible for those driving through or near the property on public highways. Because of the extreme ruggedness of the mountains and canyons, much of the future use will necessarily be on foot; and because of numerous hazards associated with the terrain, use by large numbers of people will necessarily await the construction of trails and related facilities. The gentler topography and great landscape beauty of the Liberty Canyon area, never opened to the public in the past, has the potential for great public enjoyment. All aspects of the state park property lend themselves to outstanding interpretive programs.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Above: Major wildlife corridor

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Malibu Creek State Park, presently comprised of approximately 3750 acres, is situated within the Santa Monica Mountains about 30 miles northwest of the heart of downtown Los Angeles.

Statutory Purpose and Relation to Unit Classification

The statutory purpose of this unit relative to its state park classification is to:

1. Protect and preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and an outstanding example of a portion of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province.

2. Protect and make available for public enjoyment the natural, scenic, historic, scientific, and related recreational values of this unit.

3. Provide facilities for accommodating visitors in proper relation to their enjoyment of the protected features, but without being in conflict with protection of the main features.

Resource Use, Management, and Protection — Philosophies and Objectives

Resource use, management, and protection philosophies and objectives for Malibu Creek State Park are to be based on the following concepts:

1. The integrity of the prime resources shall be protected from adverse and inappropriate development. No major modifications of natural features will be permitted (Public Resources Code Section 5001.5).

2. Developments and facilities must always be subordinate to the perpetuation of the natural features for which the unit was established, and must not dominate the environment or be attractions in themselves. Such developments shall be so designed and so located as to protect the primary resources and enhance public enjoyment of such resources.

3. Carrying capacity of unit resources will be established and administered. The intensity and capacity of developments for public use must be in proper balance with the ability of the unit's environmental resources to withstand the impact of visitor use.

4. Where certain features of primary importance merit special considerations and special protection, natural preserves shall be established for preservation and protection of these features.

5. Vegetation and associated biological elements form a dynamic biological community which is constantly changing through a series of successional stages. Therefore, in setting forth management objectives, it will be necessary first to determine successional stages and trends of existing plant associations, and then to decide what conditions and successional stages best express the purpose for which the unit was established.

   Exotic plants shall be removed. Exceptions may be necessary and desirable in cases where exotics are near historical structures, movie sets, or residences which may be retained.

6. The aim in management of faunal resources shall be to restore and maintain, to the greatest extent feasible, the natural faunal habitat, by which is meant the nature of the wildlife resources and habitat of the area prior to modification by European man.

Resource Summary and Evaluation

Resource data are contained in the Resource Inventory Report dated December 1975 and approved by the State Park and Recreation Commission on January 9, 1976; therefore, only a brief summary will be included herein.

Natural Resources

1. Current Conditions

Malibu Creek State Park is located in the Santa Monica Mountains and is within the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province. This unit has the following vegetation types and plant communities:

Vegetation Type	*Plant Community*
Chaparral	Coastal Chaparral
Woodland-Savanna	Foothill Woodland
Mixed-Evergreen Forest	Oak-Bay Forest
Grassland	Introduced Annual Grassland
Riparian Woodland	Riparian Woodland
Freshwater Marsh	Freshwater Marsh

The unit encompasses picturesque valley and mountain scenery which, except for portions of the valley floor, is in relatively natural and unmarred condition. Man has intruded to some extent on the scenic values by installation of roads, powerlines, fire roads and breaks, and film-producing facilities. Further details are given in the Resource Inventory.

Chaparral occupies more than half of the land area within Malibu Creek State Park where this plant community covers most of the area south of Malibu Creek. Some rather open chaparral also occurs in the area north of Malibu Creek and generally south of the former Reagan Ranch parcel. Aside from powerline, firebreak, and fire road installation, chaparral areas here have suffered relatively little damage from man's direct activities. Indirectly, however, man's activities in causing wildfires in 1958 and 1970 have inflicted some damage to vegetation and soils. Other man-induced damage has occurred as a result of grazing.

The foothill woodland plant community with its coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and valley oak (*Q. lobata*) occupies much of the eastern half of the land area situated north of Malibu Creek where it intergrades with more open areas of introduced annual grassland. These two plant communities have borne the brunt of man's activities within this unit mainly because of the grazing, film making, and ranching operations that took place within the oak woodland and grassland areas.

The riparian woodland areas along Malibu and Stokes creeks have also suffered some impact from the same activities, expecially at locations in the Kaslow area (formerly the Century Ranch headquarters) and at the nearby movie-set storage areas. These areas have seen concentrated activity which has resulted in heavy impact on soils and vegetation along the streamside zone and in adjacent areas of grassland and oak woodland. The installation of several dams along Malibu Creek has changed the stream flow regime and caused changes in streamside vegetation. One of these is the dam at Niko Reservoir, which was formerly about 20 acres in size and has now been reduced to approximately 4 acres because of silting. A second dam exists upstream on Malibu Creek just outside the unit boundary, where it forms Malibu Lake.

The riparian woodlands along creeks on the north slopes south of Malibu Creek are relatively undisturbed by man, despite years of film production and related activities within this property.

The oak-bay forest south and west of Niko Reservoir has suffered little or no impact from man's activities, except for that portion at the south end of the Malibu Gorge where "Swiss Family Robinson" and other films have been produced in recent years.

2. Pristine Conditions Versus the Present

A reasonable estimate of pristine conditions, as they probably existed at Malibu Creek State Park, is possible on the basis of established principles of ecological succession and fire ecology, and from a study of fire history and other observations of unit natural resources.

In considering what pristine conditions were as compared with present biotic conditions, it should be pointed out that the activities of man have brought about changes since pristine times in the biotic communities. Probably the most important activity in this respect has been fire prevention. Man's intensified efforts at organized fire protection early in this century have resulted in a gradual reduction of wildfire frequency and an increase in fire intensity. This in turn has permitted chaparral areas to become decadent between extended periods of wildfire occurrence. Furthermore, exclusion of fire is believed to have altered to some degree the species composition of the chaparral by favoring sprouting plant species such as chamise *(Adenostema fasciculatum)*, scrub oak *(Quercus dumosa)*, and laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina)* to the detriment of non-sprouters like buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), red-heart *(Ceanothus spinosus)*, and bigberry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*). There are several reasons for this, one being that fire facilitates seed germination of many chaparral species; another being that brush species generally are relatively short-lived and during long periods of fire exclusion, (say 40 to 50 years) plants become over-mature and die. Meanwhile, there has been no seed germination to replace the plants that have died. On the other hand, sprouting brush species are longer-lived than non-sprouters and are found in a greater range of habitats.

The areas presently occupied by species comprising the introduced annual grassland, including wild oats (*Avena fatua*), slender oats (*A. barbata*); various bromegrasses such as ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*B. rubens*), and soft chess (*B. mollis*); also, Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), formerly were most likely covered by native species of the valley grassland plant community. Grazing, filming activities, and possibly changes in water regime have combined to cause elimination of these native grasses here, which may have included needle grass (*Stipa* spp.), blue grass (*Poa* spp.), and three-awn (*Aristida* spp.).

Riparian areas in pristine times were probably more heavily vegetated than presently, especially with lesser vegetation such as ground covers and low shrubs. Stream flow in times pre-dating European man was greater, but has in recent time been reduced and altered by damming, water diversion, and well-drilling. In addition,fire prevention efforts have probably resulted in higher water retention and transpiration by the consequent older stands of chaparral and tree cover. Although specific concrete evidence is lacking, it can be surmised that riparian areas have had some change in species composition and that there was greater species diversity in pristine times than at present.

Along with the changes in habitat described above, there have been changes in plant-animal relationships since pristine times. As the habitat has changed, so have the number and kinds of animals inhabiting the area. Exclusion of fire, urbanization, and wildlife predation by domestic animals have contributed to the reduction of numbers and kinds of animals. In pristine times,wildfires are believed to have occurred more frequently but with less intensity than in modern times. The more frequent fires helped to create a varied mosaic of plant communities, stand ages, and densities; while present-day fire exclusion has tended toward a more homogeneous landscape with less diversity in these elements. As a result, we have older stands of chaparral with lower quality browse, fewer openings, and less edge effect, all of which reduce the carrying capacity for mule deer. The fuel buildup contributes to catastrophic fires which have adverse effects on wildlife, particularly the smaller mammals and birds. Research evidence indicates that smaller mammals and birds suffer abnormally high losses during catastrophic fires which follow long periods of fire exclusion, but respond favorably to frequent, controlled fires of low intensity.

Cultural Resources

As indicated in the Inventory used to classify this unit in the state park system, a great deal of history has occurred in and around what is today the state park. Remains exist which represent American aboriginal populations; at least one site occurs that may be from the Hispanic era, although without archeological investigations to determine this for sure, it is possible that this site could be from the early American era; American period cultural resources exist also. These cultural resources stretch from a period of several centuries ago until the present, thus tying present-day park activities to the aboriginal past of, perhaps, a few thousand years ago.

Prehistoric archeological site 4-LAn-78 occurs within the state park just below Malibu Lake, while sites 4-LAn-37 and 4-LAn-187 occur about half-way down the canyon between that lake and the artificial lake that is in the park. On Las Virgenes Creek, sites 4-LAn-44, 4-LAn-225, 4-LAn-227, and 4-LAn-229 occur. Site 227 has been heavily impacted in a negative manner by a parking lot and a "sky-screen" structure constructed on the site by 20th Century Fox; however, there are still significant areas of undisturbed midden remaining. This site, in fact, may be the remains of the summer settlement of the people who lived during the winter at a location by the mouth of Malibu Creek. The latter settlement is represented by an archeological site in Malibu Lagoon State Beach. Site 225 was recently partly destroyed by the lessee at Malibu Creek State Park, while site 229 is relatively undisturbed, except for the highway that destroyed part of it. Although a systematic survey for the entire park is needed, general observations have demonstrated the existence of other sites in the park unit besides the above. At the conjunction of Liberty and Malibu canyons, for example, there is evidence of another prehistoric site, while a historic site has been observed at the lower end of Liberty Canyon. In addition to these older prehistoric and historic sites, more recent historic sites occur in this park system unit.

Some of these more recent cultural resources include structures, like the dam that creates the artificial lake in the park,and ruins of the homes built by members of the private club that used to own the land before it was purchased by 20th Century Fox. Many motion picture sets still remain in this park system unit from past film making by various motion picture companies.

Declaration of Purpose

Malibu Creek State Park encompasses an area of outstanding natural and scenic beauty and includes interesting and varied types of biotic communities, land forms, and geologic features, all of which make up its mountains, valleys, streamsides, rugged canyons, and picturesque rock outcroppings. Individual natural resources of special significance include the valley oak which is near the southernmost limit of its natural range; the Malibu Creek and gorge area with its scenic riparian vegetation; and the oak-bay woodland south and west of Niko Reservoir.

Cultural resources include Indian sites showing past Indian occupation of the oak woodland areas; other evidence indicates that man occupied this area as early as 3,000 B.C. The more recent evidences of the activities of man here include ranching and film making.

The primary purpose of Malibu Creek State Park is to protect and perpetuate in an essentially natural condition and as an ecological entity the wildland character of the picturesque mountain, valley, streamside, and oak woodland scene along with its biotic, geologic, cultural, and edaphic features; and to make available to the public, in a manner compatible with these values and features, the environmental amenities and the recreational and educational opportunities which the unit's resources provide.

Declaration of Management Policy

Natural Resource Management Policy

1. General Resource Management Policy

   Several broad policies should serve as a guide in managing the unit's natural resources:

   a. The department will manage the area as a total ecological entity and in so doing will protect forests, wildlife, and natural features against impairment or destruction. Active management, rather than passive protection, will be a guiding tenet in unit resource management.

   b. Ecological management techniques will be applied to counter the negative and unnatural influences of man; these techniques will be aimed toward the goal of permitting natural forces to maintain the natural environment to the greatest extent feasible.

   c. The department must aim to ensure that the land uses and developments are appropriate and compatible with the natural features and values for which the unit was established, as set forth in the Declaration of Purpose.

   d. Management policy with regard to natural and cultural resources will be aimed at perpetuating and enhancing public understanding of such resources. Enhancement of public enjoyment of natural, scenic, and cultural resources should be undertaken to the fullest extent possible through an active program of interpretation.

   e. All departmental activities within Malibu Creek State Park will be carried out within the guidelines established by the Resource Management Directives of the Department.

2. Unique and Fragile Resources Deserving Special Protection

Unaltered portions of Malibu Creek and its gorge lying west of ranch headquarters, along with most of the riparian and chaparral areas south of Malibu Creek and extending to the ridgetops to the south, and the oak-bay forest south of Niko Reservoir, comprise resources of unique value in the Santa Monica Mountains. These resources deserve the special protection which can be given by inclusion in a natural preserve. Details regarding these resources and values are contained in the Resource Inventory.

Also, of great significance ecologically here are the valley oaks, because this species is at the southern limit of its natural distribution. Furthermore, this is the only sizeable natural stand of this species now under protection in southern California. Therefore, special measures for management and protection of this species and the foothill-woodland plant community of which it is a component must be taken.

3. Plant and Animal Resources

Management will aim at conserving, perpetuating, and exhibiting as an ecological entity the indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora and the scenic landscape.

Actions will be taken to counter those changes in native environment and scenic landscape caused by human activity on natural processes of ecological succession. When feasible, this will include reestablishing missing plant and animal species. Exotic species may not be introduced into this unit. Certain exotic species now existing, or threatening to invade, should be brought under control. Exceptions, when appropriate, may be made in instances where there are existing exotics in residence areas, or at sites with historical value.

4. Fire Management

Natural fire within certain habitats, and especially in chaparral, is recognized as one of the ecological factors contributing to the perpetuation of plants and animals in those habitats. Prescribed burning, supervised by recognized experts in the department, may be used as a substitute for wildfire to attain approved vegetation, fuel management, and/or wildlife management objectives.

Wildfires which threaten cultural or natural resources within or outside this unit will be controlled and extinguished.

A fire management plan will be prepared and implemented. Preparation of a unit fire management plan is an important and necessary step in the protection of unit natural resources. Furthermore, visitor safety requires the completion of such a plan because of the extreme fire hazard which exists. The unit has been subjected to two major wildfires (1958 and 1970) within a period of less than 20 years.

The existing wide, mineral earth firebreaks installed prior to state ownership of this property are not acceptable from either an aesthetic viewpoint or from a soil conservation standpoint. It is departmental policy to follow the fuelbreak concept which is based on reducing fuels in strips or zones but retaining substantial ground cover and a fair percentage of shrub and tree crown cover.

Existing mineral earth firebreaks should be revegetated either by letting native species become reestablished; or by means of a planting program; or by a combination of these methods. Fire resistant, low-fuel-volume plant species should be selected for planting in fuelbreaks.

Reduction of fuels within fuelbreaks through use of brush mowing equipment is a technique that deserves a trial here and elsewhere within state park system lands. Brush mowers have been used successfully for many years to control brush along highways and such equipment could be adapted for fuelbreak maintenance purposes.

5. Geological Resources

a. Soil Conservation

The department will conduct programs to prevent and control erosion of soil resulting from unnatural causes,and to correct soil conditions such as compaction resulting from grazing or other poor land management practices when necessary to restore deteriorating vegetation and environmental quality. Several existing erosion problems that will require early erosion control action include deep gullying of a firebreak on steep lands near the west property boundary; erosion within other firebreaks and along fire roads; and stream bank erosion where present along Stokes and Malibu creeks.

b. Rock Features

The rugged Malibu Gorge and the Goat Buttes and other major rock features and outcroppings are outstanding geologic formations which will tempt the visitor to climb. Unit management should aim to work out programs for allowing visitors to enjoy these features in a safe manner while at the same time preventing defacement or unnatural erosion of these features.

6. Environmental Quality

Management practices must have as one of their prime objectives the protection of scenic and esthetic quality. Toward this end, unit administration must constantly strive to control and/or eliminate degrading features and intrusions on the environment. This would include, for example, peripheral use and development proposals that encroach on the environment; poor sign designs and too many signs; and obnoxious or incongruent noises, to mention only a few.

7. Forest Insect and Disease Control

Departmental policy recognizes that native forest insects and diseases constitute an integral part of the natural ecological scene. Therefore, populations of native insects and instances of native diseases will be permitted to function unimpeded, and control actions will not be initiated unless required to: (1) prevent loss of the host from the ecosystem; (2) prevent irreparable alteration of an environment which has been designated for preservation; (3) prevent outbreaks of insects or disease from spreading to forests or trees outside the unit; (4) prevent loss of valuable shade and cover in or near developed areas; (5) preserve trees of significant historical value. Non-native insects or diseases will be brought under control to the greatest extent feasible by methods which are consistent with these management policies.

Pest control activities will be governed by policies and principles set forth in the Departmental Pesticide Manual. All control programs in natural types of units such as this must have prior approval of the Resource Preservation and Interpretation Division.

8. Vector Control; Nuisance Insect Control

Control of animals that carry diseases, directly or indirectly, is sometimes necessary when there is a recognized public health hazard. When rodent populations, for example, expand beyond control of natural regulatory forces such as predators, a control program may be required.

Mosquitoes, wasps, flies, gnats, and arachnids such as spiders, ticks, and chiggers sometimes pose public health and/or nuisance problems which may warrant control programs.

All vector control or nuisance control programs must have prior approval of the Resource Preservation and Interpretation Division.

9. Grazing

Grazing of domestic livestock will not be permitted unless acquisition agreements require continuation of grazing during and following acquisition. Grazing now under way shall be terminated in an orderly and mutually acceptable manner with the present permittees.

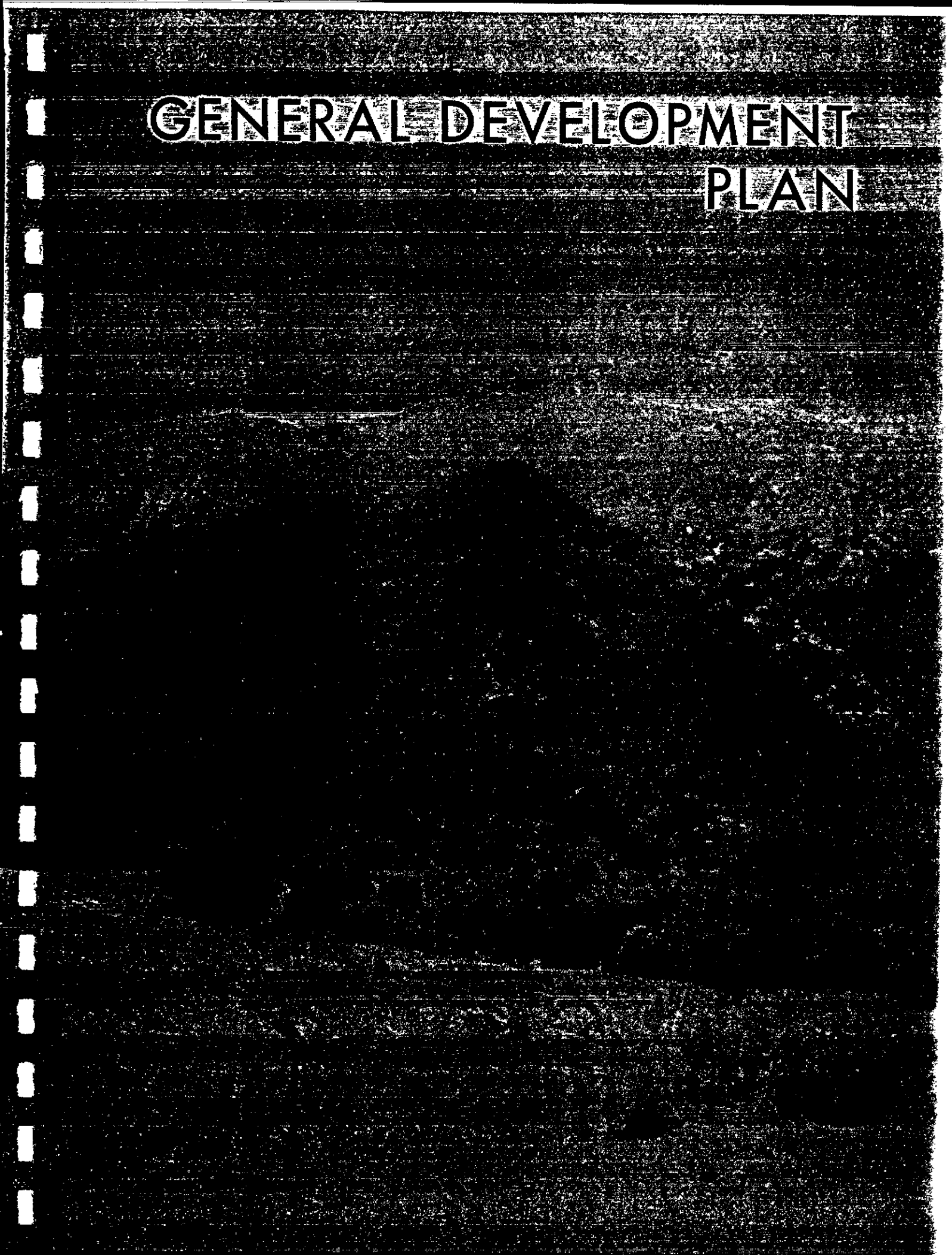
Heavy grazing of grassland and woodland areas has been practiced prior to state assumption of jurisdiction of unit lands. This has been detrimental to soils, and has altered the grasslands species composition from one of mainly native perennial grasses to one consisting mostly of annual exotic species. Additionally, such grazing has been detrimental to reproduction of valley oaks, and to the ecological balance of the biotic communities.

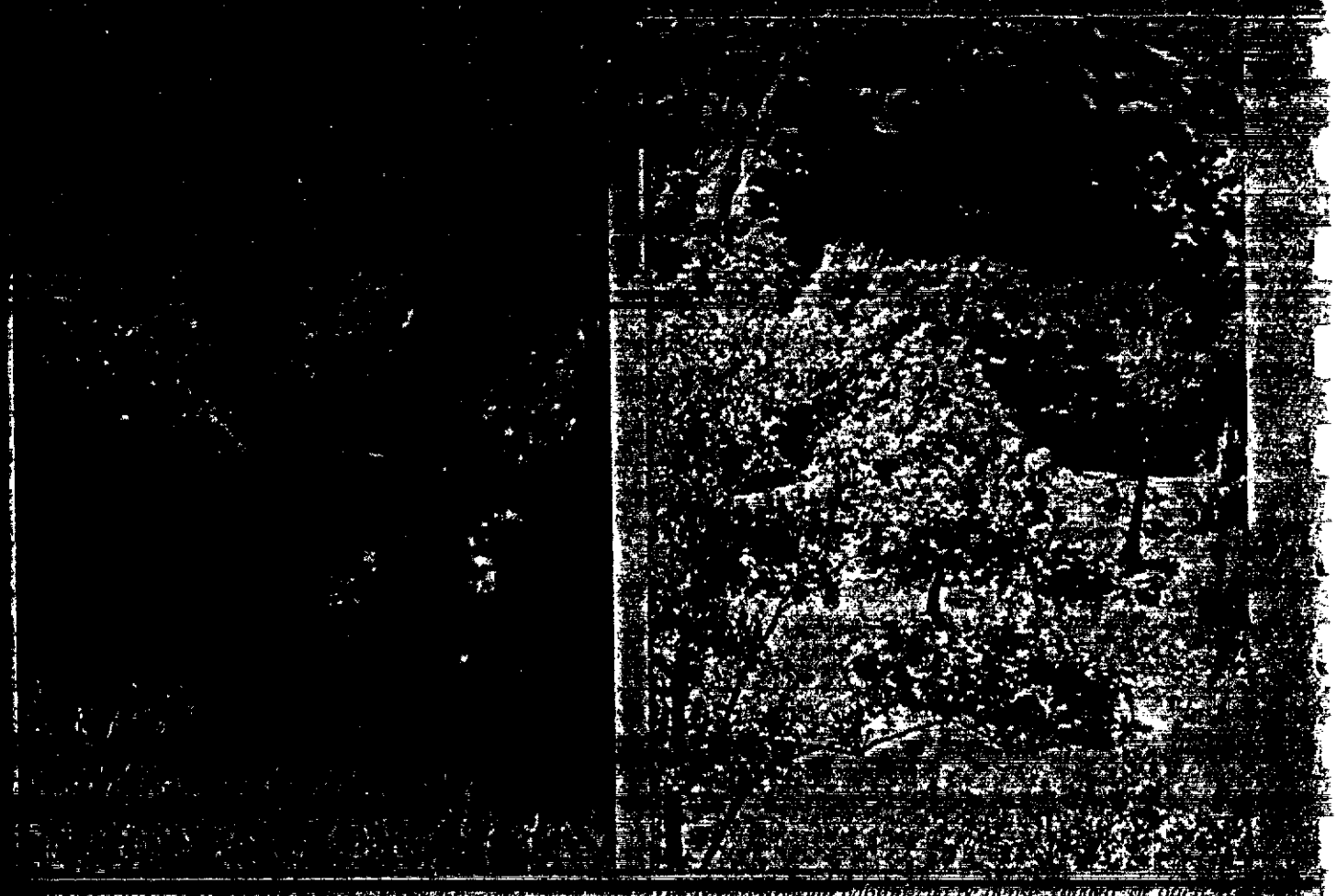
Cultural Resources Management Policy

In the management of cultural resources in this unit, policy will be oriented to preservation, mitigation, and interpretation. All prehistoric sites and historic sites prior to A.D. 1900 shall be preserved; any such resource that has been negatively impacted by human or natural agency, such as archeological sites 4-LAn-227 and 4-LAn-225, shall be properly mitigated from further deterioration by well conceived, professionally directed archeological and historical researches. These researches may be executed by the department, or reviewed by professionals in the department when expedited by contract and/or excavation-study permit with professionals outside the department.

More recent cultural remains – post-A.D. 1900 – shall be cleared to return the environment to a natural condition, except salient ruins that may be retained and interpreted as examples of more recent historical events in the park, when such activity does not conflict with natural and scenic values. Recent remains include materials from the Craig's Country Club period and the motion picture period. These more recent cultural remains will be dealt with in a specific cultural resource management program for the park.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN





GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Summary

Malibu Creek State Park is located near the middle of the Santa Monica Mountain Range in Los Angeles County, approximately 36 miles from downtown Los Angeles. Present state ownership totals ±3,875 acres.

Malibu Canyon – Las Virgenes Road provides ready access from Highway 101 (Ventura Freeway) or from the Pacific Coast Highway.

The development proposed in this plan includes some intensive recreational uses in the peripheral areas of the park and less intensive uses in the interior of the park.

Use in the peripheral areas will include camping, picnicking, parking, orientation, and interpretation. Use in the interior of the park will include hiking, horseback riding, and some trail camping. A summary of the public facilities that will be available follows:

Picnic	205 tables
Parking	325 cars - 4 busses
Family camps	100 sites
Tent camps	100 sites
Multi-use Areas	5 units
Trail camps	1 area
Possible Hostel	1
Bicycle camps	5 sites
Equestrian Center	1
Trails	22 miles
Trailheads	4
Major interpretive facilities	6

Introduction

The development for Malibu Creek State Park, as for the other two Santa Monica Mountains parks, is planned to provide recreational opportunities that will complement and preserve the valuable natural and cultural resources found here. Major development will be restricted to peripheral areas and areas that have already been altered by man's activities. Approximately 95 percent of the interior will be preserved in its natural state for the public's enjoyment and education.

Areas for Development

The following sections of this chapter will describe the public facilities planned for individual areas. A glossary on page 193 gives a description of each of the public facilities discussed.

The General Development Plan Map shows the various areas in which development is proposed and lists the planned facilities for each area.

Kaslow Natural Preserve

In the Chumash language *kaslow* means eagle and the proposed natural reserve is named for a pair of resident eagles here. This large portion of steep, rugged land is extremely rich in floral, faunal, and geological features. The scenic qualities are among the best in the entire Santa Monica Mountains. Deep, moist canyons are filled with a lush growth of ferns and wildflowers.

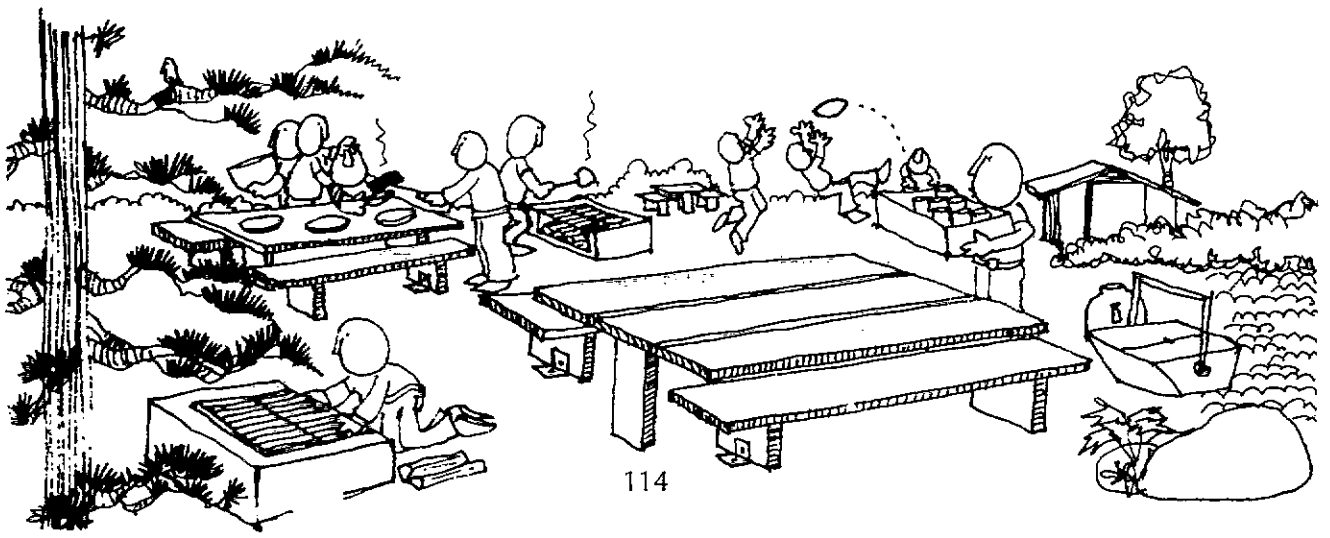
Major raptor nesting areas are located along the Malibu Creek river basin. Mountain lion, bobcat, deer, and many smaller chaparral birds and mammals inhabit the area. The volcanic rock strata are extremely scenic and offer great possibilities for interpretive programs.

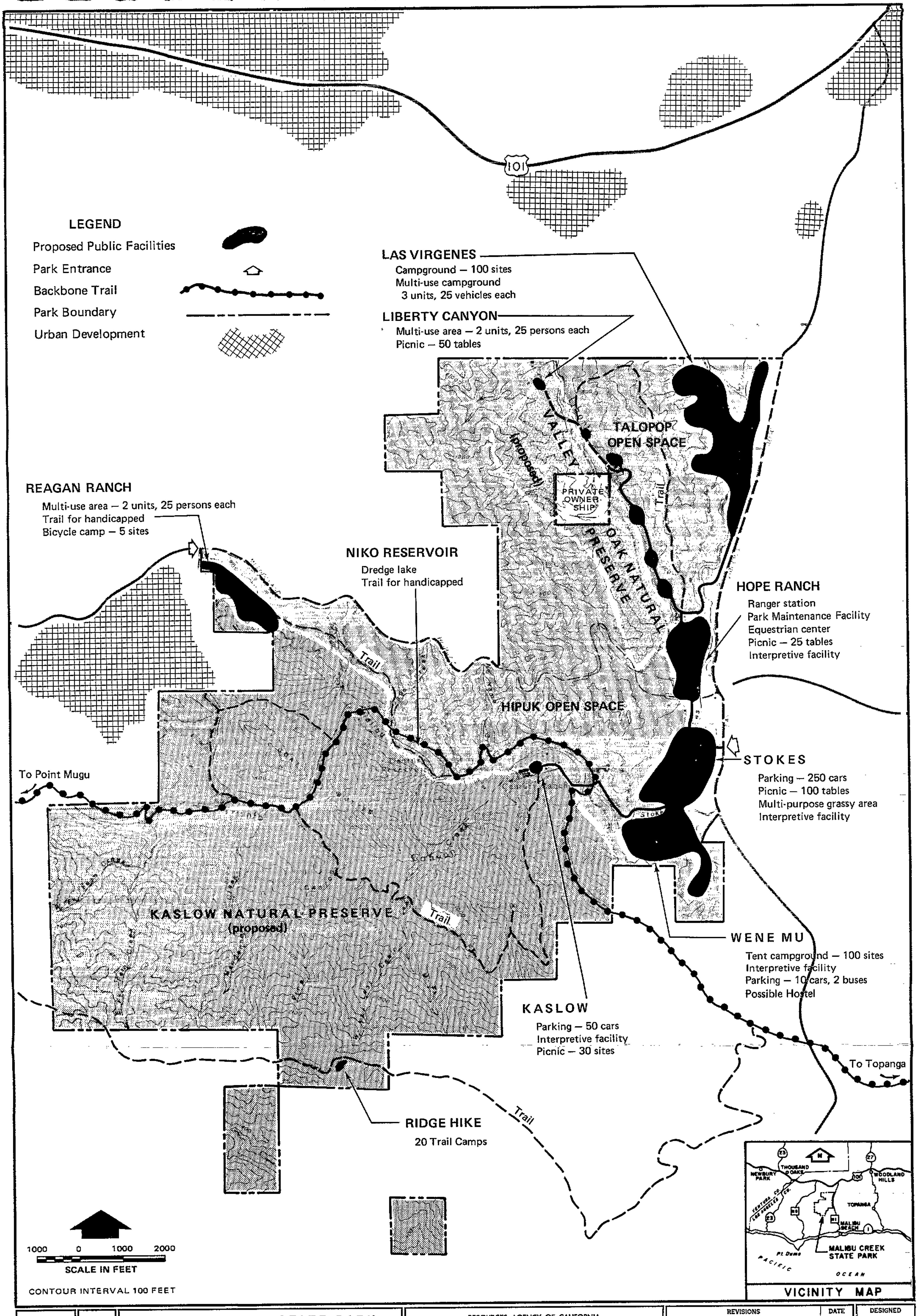
Niko Reservoir and Kaslow (formerly known as the Century Ranch headquarters) are a part of the northern boundary of the proposed preserve. It is expected that the reservoir will be lost during the next heavy winter storms because of mud and silt flows. The lake should be dredged and enlarged, but the edge growth and marshland must also be kept. A satisfactory water level and wildlife habitat can and should be maintained. A trail for the handicapped is proposed along the south shore of the lake. This site is extremely suitable for this kind of facility because of its unique microenvironment. The lush setting offers elements that appeal to all the senses; there is as much beauty in the bird songs and smells of the rich, moist vegetation as in the many lovely views.

Kaslow

A 50-car parking lot, interpretive facility, and 30 picnic tables are proposed at Kaslow. The interpretive facility will consist of Indian artifact and recent history displays. The former resident manager's home is being considered for this public facility. A small grass area will be used for parking for those unable to walk. A tram should be provided when it is determined to be practical.

Thirty picnic tables will be located near the public use areas. In addition, Kaslow is an excellent trailhead location.





LEGEND
Proposed Public Facilities
Park Entrance
Backbone Trail
Park Boundary
Urban Development
101
LAS VIRGENES
Campground — 100 sites
Multi-use campground
3 units, 25 vehicles each
LIBERTY CANYON
Multi-use area — 2 units, 25 persons each
Picnic — 50 tables
VALLEY
(proposed)
TALOPOP OPEN SPACE
PRIVATE OWNER-SHIP
Trail
OAK NATURAL PRESERVE
REAGAN RANCH
Multi-use area — 2 units, 25 persons each
Trail for handicapped
Bicycle camp — 5 sites
NIKO RESERVOIR
Dredge lake
Trail for handicapped
HOPE RANCH
Ranger station
Park Maintenance Facility
Equestrian center
Picnic — 25 tables
Interpretive facility
Trail
HIPUK OPEN SPACE
STOKES
Parking — 250 cars
Picnic — 100 tables
Multi-purpose grassy area
Interpretive facility
To Point Mugu
KASLOW NATURAL PRESERVE
(proposed)
Trail
WENE MU
Tent campground — 100 sites
Interpretive facility
Parking — 10 cars, 2 buses
Possible Hostel
KASLOW
Parking — 50 cars
Interpretive facility
Picnic — 30 sites
To Topanga
RIDGE HIKE
20 Trail Camps
Trail
1000 0 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
THOUSAND OAKS
NEWBURY PARK
WOODLAND HILLS
VENTURA CO.
LOS ANGELES CO.
TOPANGA
MALIBU BEACH
MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK
Pt. Dume
PACIFIC
OCEAN
VICINITY MAP

DRAWING NO. 15809	MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED Herbert Rhodes DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED DRAWN CHECKED
SHEET NO. OF					

Reagan Ranch

The Reagan Ranch area is bounded on the north by Mulholland Highway, and on the south by a steep hill formation. Udell and Cage creeks form natural passageways into the Malibu Creek basin. The north sides of the hills are covered with oak woodlands; the remainder of the property consists of introduced grasslands. This area and adjacent open spaces are a part of the Mulholland scenic corridor.

Public facilities will consist of 2 multi-use areas capable of accommodating 25 campers each, 5 bicycle campsites accommodating a total of 20 persons, and a trail for the handicapped.

Use of the facilities will be on a reservation basis only. In this manner, access to the property can be controlled and there will be no necessity for a manned gate.

Liberty Canyon

Liberty Canyon is flanked by two separate hill formations. On the east are low-lying hills with elevations to 1,000 feet. On the west are steeper mountain ridges with elevations to 1,500 feet. Liberty Creek, an intermittent stream, meanders through these hill formations among grassy meadows and scattered oaks. The Ebsen property (36 acres) is located in the middle of the canyon and is not state owned.

It is proposed that the entire west bank of the creek be designated as the Valley Oak Preserve. Large portions of this area are still used as treated effluent disposal sites by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Public facilities will be limited to day use. Two multi-use areas to accommodate 25 picnickers each are proposed at the most northerly portion of the canyon and 50 family picnic tables, scattered in locations along the east bank of Liberty Creek, will be available by reservation and accessible by hiking only. Auto access will be terminated at the south boundary of the Ebsen inholding.

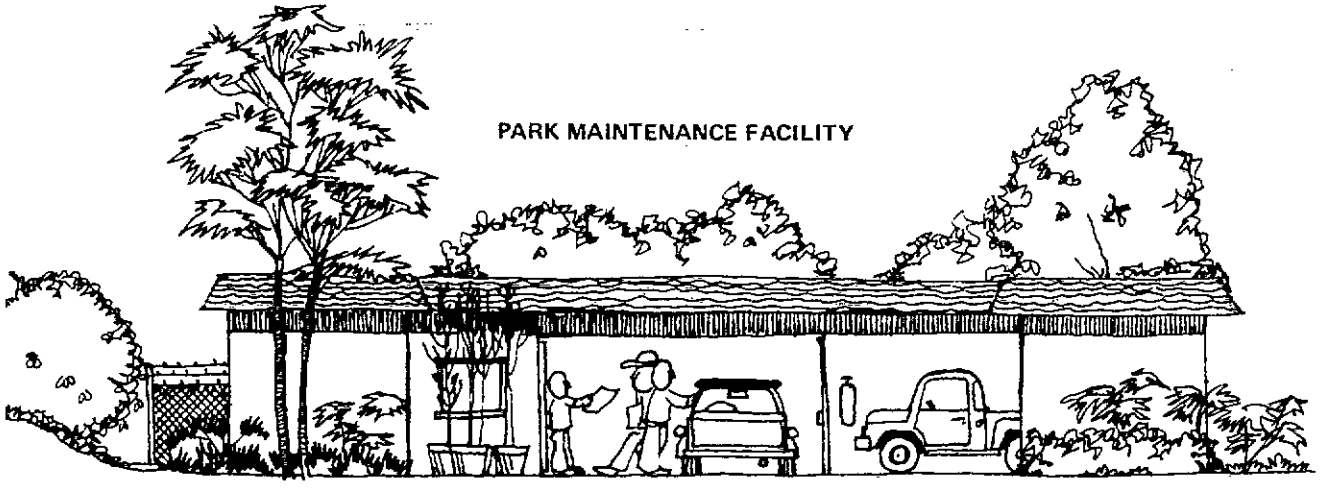
Ridge Hike

Twenty primitive campsites will be developed on the ridge fire road within the state park boundary. These campsites will be used exclusively by hiking groups led by a ranger-naturalist or docent. No facilities other than a portable comfort station will be provided.

Las Virgenes

The Las Virgenes site forms the most northeasterly corner of the park. At present, the area east of Las Virgenes Creek is extensively farmed and the sloping flat lands to the west are being used for grazing but function mainly as a secondary treated effluent disposal site. Las Virgenes Creek is at present a year-round stream but the water source is highly questionable.

A total of 100 recreational vehicle campsites will be located west of the creek in at least two different locations. East of the creek 2 recreational vehicle multi-use campgrounds with parking for 50 vehicles and 1 tent multi-use campground with parking for 25 vehicles will be located in different locations. The actual campsites will be simple in nature.



PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY

A tree and shrub planting program will attempt to beautify the area, conceal the campgrounds from the road, and as much as possible dilute traffic noise from Las Virgenes Road. In all cases species for landscaping will be compatible with the local environment.

Hope Ranch and Talopop Open Space

The Hope Ranch and Talopop Open Space area consists of approximately 50 acres of flat pastoral and agricultural lands upon which there are several farm buildings including the Hope ranch house and an historic adobe.

The park entrance road that will enter this area will be bordered on the west by a ranger station and a park maintenance facility (an area office, service yard and maintenance buildings, and trailer pads for resident park staff).

An equestrian center will be located to the north of the entrance between the ranch house and Las Virgenes Road. This facility will contain a staging area consisting of dirt-surfaced parking for 25 cars/trailers and 50 overnight campsites. The campsites will contain minimum facilities and will be available to equestrian groups as well as to individual horsemen.

The adobe, known as the Vallarte Adobe, will be used to interpret the Spanish period in the area.

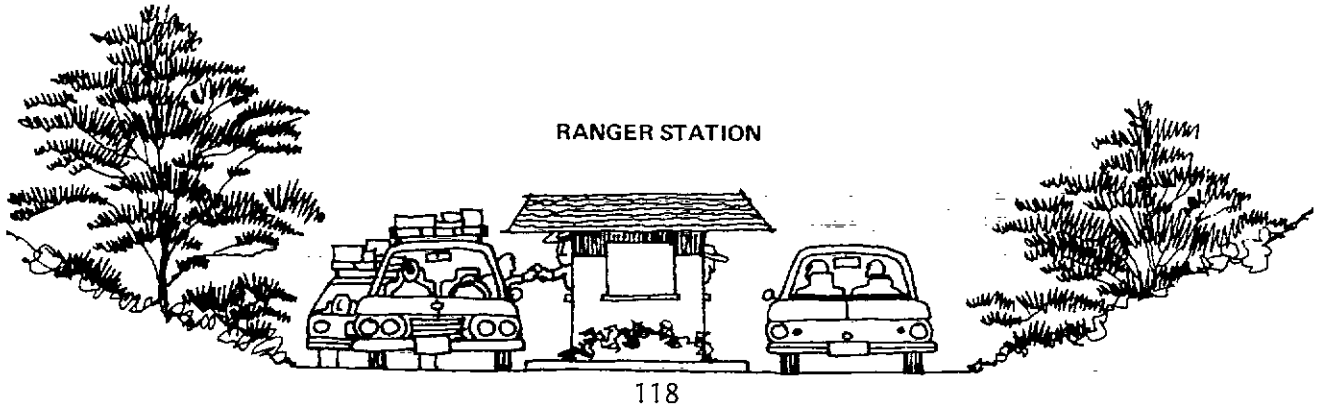
Animal Rehabilitation and Education Center: This facility was originally proposed by Mr. Steve Hoddy, a well-known raptor expert in the Malibu area. The center would function as a place where wounded and disoriented raptors would be given shelter until such time as they were considered fit to return to nature.

The need for such a facility necessitates the use of some existing structures on this property until such time as funding is available to construct better structures.

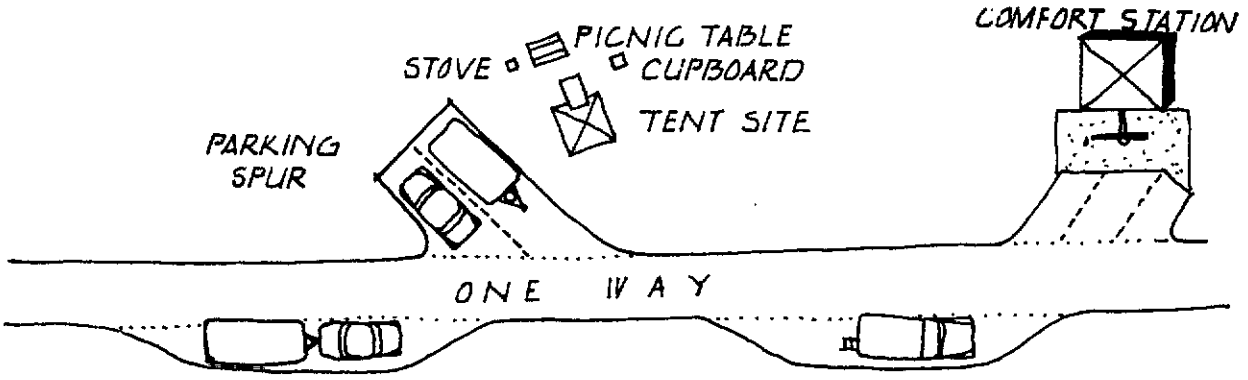
The program will be linked to learning institutions and will be open to the public.

The Department of Parks and Recreation will not be responsible for the cost of construction facilities or operating the programs. The programs will be funded and operated entirely by other organizations. However, the department will provide a place for the center and will monitor the activities of the animal facility.

A 15-car parking lot and 2 bus-parking areas will provide parking space for employees and visitors. Nearby, a total of 25 picnic tables will be provided.



RANGER STATION



Wenemu

The Wenemu area is the first area of ingress into the park and will provide both overnight and day-use facilities. One hundred conveniently spaced campsites will be located on this agricultural land. These sites will have short parking spurs and will be designated as tent campsites.

A campfire center seating 150 people and a 10-car and 2-bus parking area will be provided in conjunction with the campground.

An outdoor educational center providing overnight lodging and oriented toward providing outdoor experiences with emphasis on learning about ecology, etc., will be developed in a secluded area. This facility will be operated in conjunction with the Department of Education and will provide both day and overnight experiences for urban children.

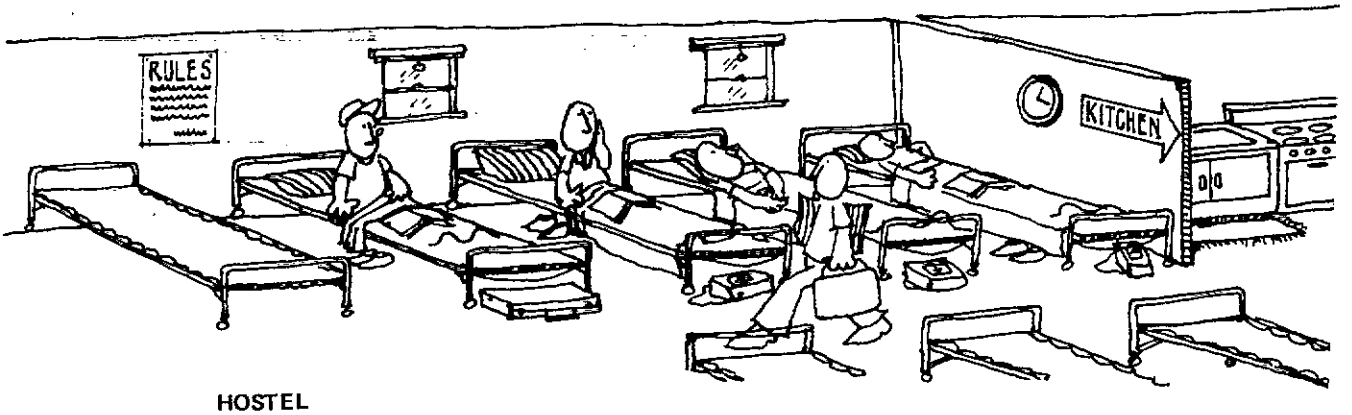
The only other overnight facility proposed within this area is a youth hostel. The possible hostel would consist of a building providing both sleeping and cooking facilities for up to 30 people, and would serve both hikers from the Backbone Trail and bicyclers from Las Virgenes Road and Mulholland Highway.

Stokes

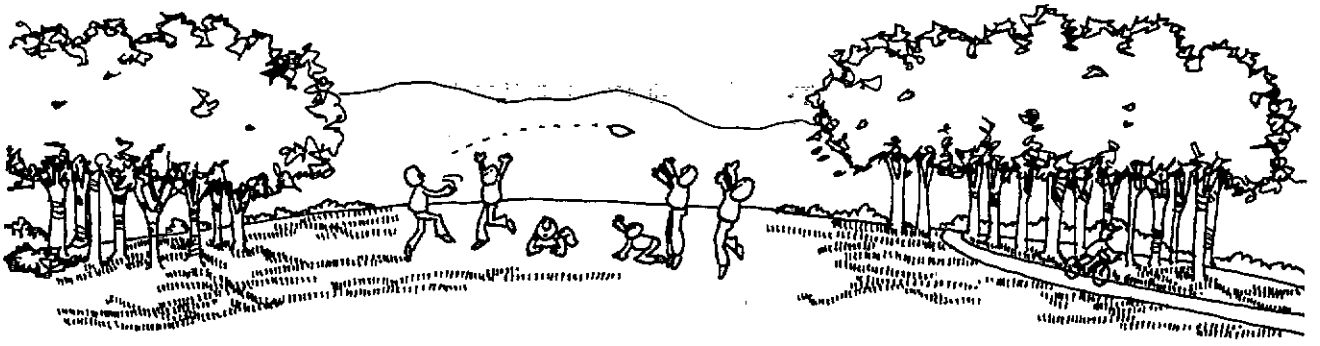
A 20+-acre flat area, graded and maintained by 20th Century Fox as a parking lot and set lot over the years, will be used for the major day-use parking and orientation area of the park.

The entire parking lot area as developed will serve as a buffer to the preserve areas within the park. This buffer zone will take the main impact of visitors by providing them with picnic facilities and areas within which to run, play, and fish.

The bulk of this area will be planted with native grasses and trees and will function as an open space, play, and picnic area. A family picnic area (100 tables) and 2 multi-use areas designed to accommodate 100 persons each for picnicking (but available to individuals on occasion) will be located on the periphery of this area.



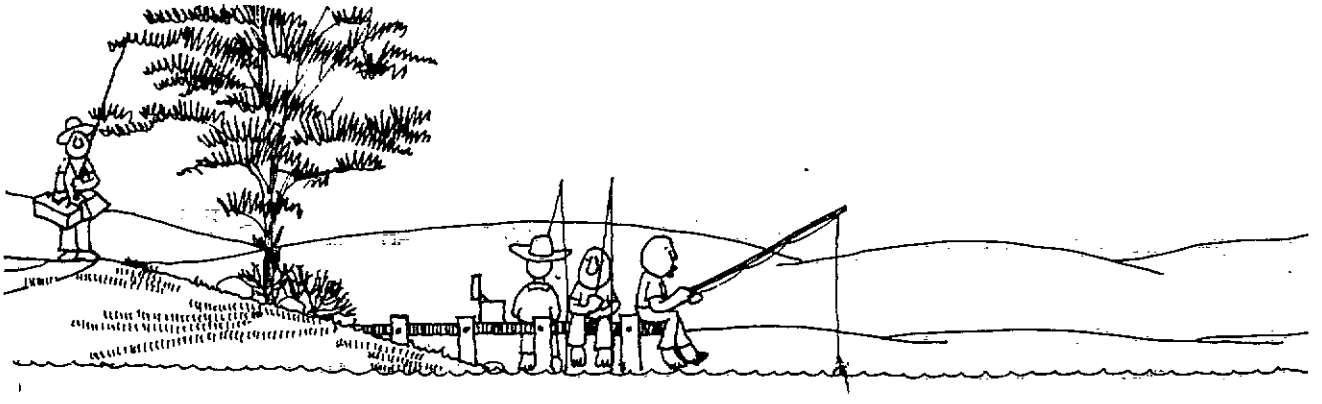
HOSTEL



An orientation center in the vicinity of the parking and picnicking will introduce the public to the features and facilities within the park.

Immediately adjacent to this area is a 300' x 400' x 4' concrete pond which was formerly used by the movie industry as a water impoundment for filming aquatic scenes. It will be converted into a naturalistic pond which will serve as a wildlife enhancement refuge, providing an additional body of water for local as well as migratory birds. Only children will be permitted to fish here. The Department of Fish and Game has a policy whereby they can stock the pond with warm-water fish providing it is set aside for children's use.

A 250-car parking lot will serve this complex and as a staging area for visitors who wish to walk into the preserve.

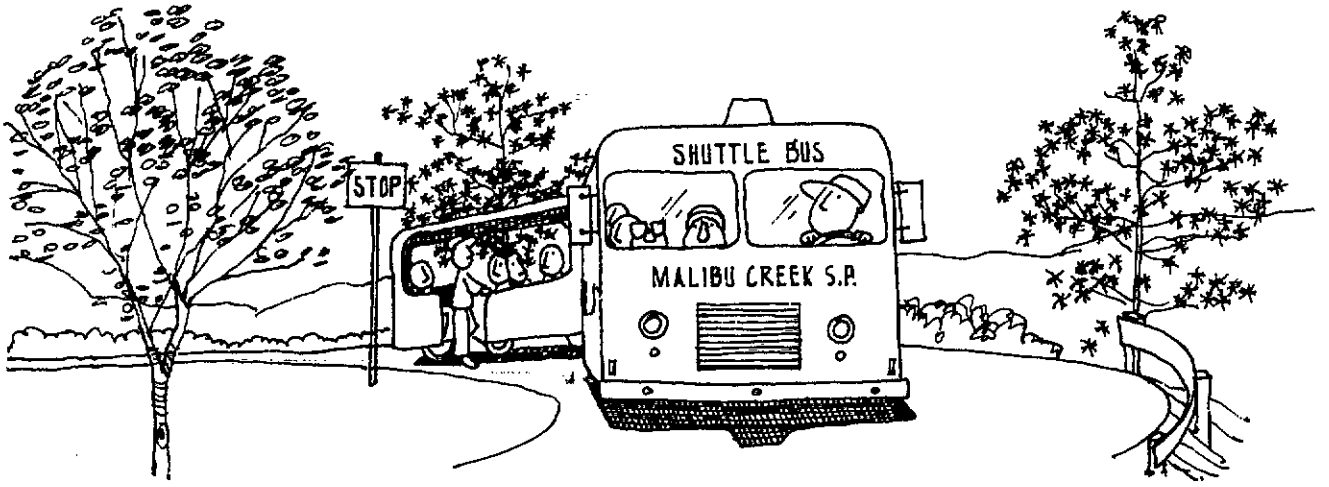


CHILDREN'S FISHING POND

Park Entrance

Poor sight distance and heavy traffic on Las Virgenes Road make the present entrance unsafe and therefore unusable for more than very low park use. Plans for a new park entrance off Mulholland Highway a few hundred yards west of the Mulholland-Las Virgenes intersection have been studied.

One proposal is for a new entrance road that would enter the park in the north and lead to a checking station followed by a "Y" intersection. One leg of the "Y" would continue north into the Las Virgenes and Liberty Canyon areas, and the other leg would double back to a grade separation under Mulholland Highway and continue south into the Kaslow and Wenemu areas.



Shuttle Service

In the near future,it is expected that public transportation will be provided near the entrances of the Santa Monica Mountains state parks.

A proposed shuttle system at Malibu Creek State Park will further accommodate the park visitors. The type of transportation is visualized as a quiet, slow-moving, open-air vehicle. It may be able to accommodate up to 30-50 persons at one time.

During low visitation periods, such as the winter months, it is ancitipated that the shuttle system would become uneconomical to operate. At this time service may no longer be provided.

The proposed routes as indicated on the plan can be expanded within the park boundaries if public demand indicates that there is a need. Paving and stabilization of roads for public vehicle use will be done in such a manner that color, workmanship, and choice of materials will blend with the natural environment. It must be understood that it is not the intent to create a typical urban paving scene.

Utilities

All water and sewage needs within the park will be handled by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Water and sewage mains presently exist within hook-up distance of all proposed developments of the plan.

Southern California Edison Company power lines presently run along both Las Virgenes Road and Mulholland Highway and will provide adequate power for all proposed developments of the plan.

Special Considerations

1. It is recommended that the state acquire approximately 240 acres along the southerly boundary of the park (portions of sections 14, 15 and 16) to preserve the viewshed and to add to the proposed Kaslow Preserve.

2. It is recommended that the state acquire an extension of the Udell Creek drainage north across Mulholland Highway to preserve important wildlife habitats.

3. It is recommended that county and city governments provide public transportation routes to the Santa Monica Mountain parks to lessen the anticipated traffic burden.

4. It is recommended that the state construct a water treatment plant or accept tertiary water from the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District for recreational uses, such as adding water to Las Virgenes Creek to maintain year-round flow.

5. It is recommended that some movie sets be retained and interpreted as a part of the cultural resources.

Interpretive Prospectus

Visitors and Their Needs

Large numbers of visitors will be from the Los Angeles metropolitan region, but tourists also will be drawn into the park. Large groups as well as individuals and small families can be accommodated at Malibu Creek State Park – quite a few picnicking and camping areas will be available. The interpretive facilities should be oriented toward school groups and various clubs/organizations as well as smaller family-sized groups.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes for Malibu Creek State Park include the following:

Primary

1. Geology
2. Film-making
3. Plants and animals

Secondary

4. Chumash Indians and early inhabitants

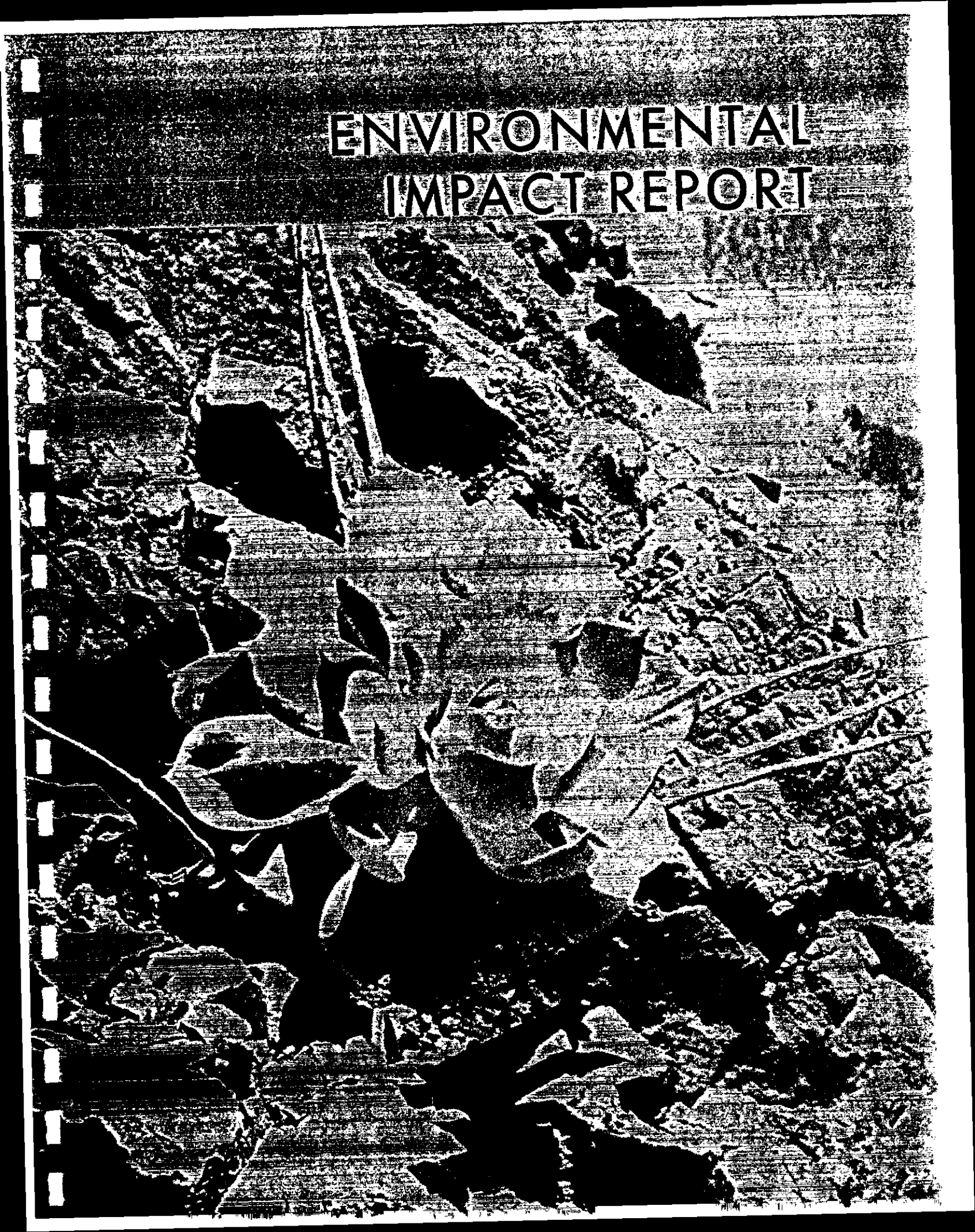
Interpretive Priorities

This park offers an opportunity to introduce visitors to a variety of landscapes and their associated plant and animal communities. Guided hikes are a reasonable short-range goal for initial visitor activities, along with self-guided walks and hikes.

Facilities

1. Preservation of Johnny Mott adobe
2. Design and construction of orientation and interpretation facilities
3. Development of interpretive literature and self-guided trail brochures
4. Creation and maintenance of Wildlife Rehabilitation and Education Center by persons independent of the State Department of Parks and Recreation

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT



MALIBU CREEK

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CONTENTS

List of Charts

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

I. Introduction

The Environmental Impact Report for Malibu Creek State Park presents a general assessment of the impacts on the environment that the proposed development at this park may be expected to have. Both the short-term and the long-term effects of each potential impact have been carefully considered, and an analysis made that categorizes the impacts as beneficial, detrimental, or innocuous. In those instances where an effect was determined to be an adverse one, mitigative measures have been proposed. Naturally, even under the best of conditions some detrimental impacts are unavoidable. Where these significant effects could not be completely mitigated and where the positive benefits outweighed the negative impacts, clear indication of this fact has been made. Because the General Development Plan is a *broad* master plan, the Environmental Impact Report is also *broad* in its approach. Whenever specific plans are budgeted and proposed for implementation, more detailed environmental assessments will be presented.

It is essential that readers be familiar with the entire document — the Resource Inventory and Analysis, the Resource Management Plan, and the General Development Plan — in order to thoroughly understand the analysis set forth in this report. To avoid needless repetition, the Environmental Impact Report incorporates by reference all the information contained in the preceding elements of this publication.

A brief explanation of the reciprocal dependence among these planning elements may help the reader realize why we so strongly stress the necessity that they be studied as a whole. The first step in the planning process consists of assembling an exhaustive inventory of the cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the project boundaries. This inventory of resources is then critically analyzed in terms of the purpose, philosophy, and objectives of the park unit; and specific policies for the management of the resources are formulated. Park planners work within the framework of this Resource Management Plan to delineate the project development. Thus, the character of the development proposed for Malibu Creek State Park reflects the policies set forth in the Resource Management Plan; facilities have been selected that will promote public use and enjoyment of the park area without impairing its natural or cultural values. Throughout the planning procedure, a continuing analysis of possible impacts that future development may have on the environment is made and reported to the park planners. The Environmental Impact Report is, therefore, not merely an isolated enumeration of various impacts, but a vital part of the planning process, actively contributing to its success.

In assessing the potential impacts, our policy has been to consider as broad a spectrum as we could. If there were any doubts concerning the degree of impact, we assumed the worst possible effects. For example, until a thorough archeological site survey of the area has been made, we consider the entire undeveloped portion of the park as potentially containing valuable archeological and/or historical artifacts. Since all the interior portions of the park have not been completely surveyed, public use of these areas will be discouraged with the exception of the existing trails system. Definitive mitigative measures include surveying prior to development and monitoring public use.

The charts in sections IV, V, and VI summarize our analysis. Chart I delineates the environmental impacts of the proposed development and designates the category of each impact (noninteracting, beneficial, nonsignificant, or adverse). Chart II indicates what mitigative measures are proposed for the adverse impacts. Chart III shows the unavoidable environmental impacts; i.e., those adverse effects that may be reduced by mitigation but cannot be eliminated.

All of the significant adverse impacts are discussed in some detail in the text. For example, the stands of valley oak in the north portion of Malibu Creek State Park may be adversely affected by the increased use by picnickers (see General Development Plan, p. 117). This report sets forth what changes may be anticipated as a result of this land use; it explains how a balance between recreational demands and the basic principle of preserving the natural resources has been sought (see p. 131). As this example illustrates, one of the most important functions of the framers of the Environmental Impact Report has been to address the problems of a specific area not only in terms of that area but also within the context of the whole park, and, indeed, of the entire Santa Monica Mountains area.

The general public and various government agencies made important contributions to the development of this document. Comments generated by the public hearings held on the three proposed Santa Monica Mountains parks (Topanga SP, Malibu Creek SP, and Point Mugu SP) will be found in the Appendix. Responses to these comments are included either in the revised text or in the Appendix.

II. Project Description

Proposed development at Malibu Creek State Park will be located along the major water courses in the unit: Malibu Creek, Stokes Creek, Las Virgenes Creek, and Liberty Canyon. Proposed development includes: multi-use areas (family and group campsites, family and group picnic sites), equestrian staging area, equestrian campsites, and interpretive facilities.

An animal rehabilitation and educational center and the trail for the handicapped at Niko are two special facilities proposed for this park.

The purpose of the development is to meet some of the recreational and wilderness needs of the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the state.

For location and size of the proposed developments, please refer to the General Development Plan.

III. Description of Environmental Setting

Malibu Creek State Park has an area of 3,750 acres and is located in the Santa Monica Mountains, a part of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province. The project area, located about 30 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles, is bounded on the east by Malibu Canyon Road and on part of the northwest portion by Mulholland Highway. Malibu Canyon Road provides ready access by way of Highway 101 3 miles to the northeast, and by way of Highway 1 at Malibu just 10 miles to the south.

The unit possesses picturesque valley and mountain scenery which, except for portions of the valley floor, is in a relatively natural and unmarred condition.

Roads, powerlines, fire roads, firebreaks, and film producing facilities intrude to some extent on the scenic values.

Chaparral occupies more than half the land area within Malibu Creek State Park, covering most of the area south of Malibu Creek. Five other plant communities represented here are foothill woodland, oak-bay forest, introduced annual grassland, riparian woodland, and freshwater marsh.

Additional information is provided in the Resource Inventory and Analysis.

IV. Environmental Impact of Proposed Project

As previously stated, the purpose of this plan is to provide recreational opportunities and facilities appropriate to the cultural and natural resources of the area. As this General Development Plan is implemented, two fundamental impacts are predicted. A positive impact will be realized by California citizens through the addition of recreational opportunities and facilities. A negative impact will be realized by residents near the park boundaries through a loss of privacy from the increase in park visitors and the addition of new facilities.

The following impacts should also be mentioned. In most cases these are impacts that can be expected to result from an increase in the number of visitors to the area. They illustrate the necessity of weighing the benefits of improved recreational areas for the people against adverse environmental impacts that cannot be totally mitigated.

The increased recreational opportunities will draw larger numbers of people to the Santa Monica Mountains area, and this will create a larger demand for public services. Moreover, since a greater number of park visitors may tax present police, fire, and ranger services, additional staff may be needed to provide these services.

Serious transportation problems already exist in and around the Santa Monica Mountains area. The Pacific Coast Highway is currently unable to meet peak hour and peak season demands. Sight distance restrictions and high traffic volumes pose hazards along Malibu Canyon Road, Las Virgenes

Road, and Mulholland Highway. Project implementation should increase traffic in the area, increasing thermal and oxidant pollution levels and compounding the existing problems.

There are no quick and easy solutions to these problems of inadequate transportation facilities. In order that the public will not be denied the recreational use and enjoyment of the area, we must try to find ways to reduce the congestion and pollution as much as possible.

The California Department of Transportation is now conducting a transportation corridor study to determine how to improve the present transportation facilities and achieve the optimum short-range use. The engineers of the Department of Parks and Recreation are examining the various alternative ingress and egress patterns, modes of transportation, and vehicular circulation routes. When specific plans for traffic modifications or related park development are drafted, they will be submitted for approval to the appropriate regulatory agencies. Corresponding environmental documents will be completed at that time.

Although an archeological and historical site survey for Malibu Creek State Park has not been completed, sites have been recorded in the general area and evidence suggests the probability of more. Specific measures must be taken to preserve and protect these valuable cultural resources from damage prior to any development.

The proposed parking areas and campground sites involve only minor land cutting and grading. Land cuts alter topography and can potentially scar scenic vistas, reduce flora and fauna and increase erosion and landslides. The impact will not be significant considering the small size of the area involved in comparison with the extensive open space and wilderness areas that will remain undisturbed.

Project implementation may affect sensitive riparian and woodland habitats. Human traffic in the Liberty Canyon area could eliminate regrowth of the valley oak *(Quercus lobata)*.

Project implementation will not have any impact on faulting, and fault activity is not expected to have any impact on the planned developments.

Development of the park lands will not cause energy to be inefficiently or unnecessarily used, nor will the consumption of energy be significantly increased.

Chart I delineates the specific potential environmental impacts that may occur when the project is implemented. In the vertical column, the major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors listed along the top row. Environmental impact assessments were based upon information obtained from the Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, the Resource Inventory Report, various public hearings, and reports submitted by citizen advisory action groups.

Please consult the Malibu Creek State Park Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan and the Century Ranch Project Resource Inventory Report for an in-depth cataloging of environmental resources.

Chart I — Key

1. *No Interaction:* Project implementation does not cause an environmantal impact because the proposed development or management does not interact with the environmental factor.

2. *Beneficial Environmental Impact:* The interaction of the proposed development or management with the environmental factor is favorable.

3. *Nonsignificant Environmental Impact:* Although the development or management interacts with the environmental factor, the impact does not cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment, or the adverse impact is mitigated by design criteria.

4. *Adverse Environmental Impact:* The interaction between development or management and the environmental factor may cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT
CHART I
MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

FACTORS: GEOLOGIC, SOIL, ENERGY

Project	Seismicity	Landslide	Mudflow	Mineral Resources	Faulting	Sand and Gravel Resources	Slump and/or Creep	Subsidence	Erosion	Stream Siltation	Topography	Efficient Use	Consumption	Distribution
LIBERTY CANNON														
MULTI-USE AREA (50 people)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
FAMILY PICNIC (50 tables)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
VALLEY OAK NATURAL PRESERVE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
LAS VIRGENES														
CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
CLUB/GROUP CAMP (2 sites)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
HOPE RANCH AND TALOPOP OPEN SPACE														
RANGER STATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1
PICNIC AREA (25 tables)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
ANIMAL REHABILITATION CENTER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
STOKES														
250 CAR PARKING	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
PICNIC AREA (100 tables)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 100 people each)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT REFUGE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
WENEMU														
TENT CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
CAMPFIRE CENTER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
PARKING (10 cars, 2 buses)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2
KASLOW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
POSSIBLE TRAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1
PICNIC (30 sites)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
RIDGE HIKE (20 PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
NIKO														
POSSIBLE DREDGE TO 30 ACRES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2
TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2
REAGAN RANCH														
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 25 people each)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1

FACTORS: BIOTIC (Unique Biotic Features: Riparian–Grasslands; Flora Diversity and/or Productivity: Trees–Aquatic Plants; Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Birds–Insects)

Project	Rare and/or Endangered Species	Historically Important Trees	Riparian	Chaparral	Woodlands	Grasslands	Trees	Shrubs	Grasses	Microflora	Aquatic Plants	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Mammals	Fish/Shellfish	Microfauna	Insects	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	Wildlife Migration Patterns
LIBERTY CANNON																				
MULTI-USE AREA (50 people)	1	1	4	3	4	1	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
FAMILY PICNIC (50 tables)	1	1	4	3	4	1	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
VALLEY OAK NATURAL PRESERVE	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
LAS VIRGENES																				
CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	1	1	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
CLUB/GROUP CAMP (2 sites)	1	1	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
HOPE RANCH AND TALOPOP OPEN SPACE																				
RANGER STATION	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
PICNIC AREA (25 tables)	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
ANIMAL REHABILITATION CENTER	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	3
STOKES																				
250 CAR PARKING	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
PICNIC AREA (100 tables)	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 100 people each)	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT REFUGE	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
WENEMU																				
TENT CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
CAMPFIRE CENTER	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
PARKING (10 cars, 2 buses)	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
KASLOW	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
POSSIBLE TRAM	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
PICNIC (30 sites)	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
RIDGE HIKE (20 PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES)	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
NIKO																				
POSSIBLE DREDGE TO 30 ACRES	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
REAGAN RANCH																				
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 25 people each)	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3

FACTORS: FIRE, WATERSHED, AIRSHED, NOISE, LIGHT AND GLARE, ULTRA-HAZARDS (Pollution Generation: Thermal–NO_x and/or SO_x)

Project	Fire: Hazard	Quality	Consumption	Stream Flow Capacity	Surface Water Runoff	Ground Water Contamination	Percolation Rates	Fresh Water Currents	Air Movement	Precipitation	Temperature	Microclimate	Thermal	Hydrocarbon	Particulates	NO_x and/or SO_x	Noise	Light and Glare	Ultra-Hazards
LIBERTY CANNON																			
MULTI-USE AREA (50 people)	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
FAMILY PICNIC (50 tables)	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
VALLEY OAK NATURAL PRESERVE	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
LAS VIRGENES																			
CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
CLUB/GROUP CAMP (2 sites)	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
HOPE RANCH AND TALOPOP OPEN SPACE																			
RANGER STATION	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
PICNIC AREA (25 tables)	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
ANIMAL REHABILITATION CENTER	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
STOKES																			
250 CAR PARKING	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
PICNIC AREA (100 tables)	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 100 people each)	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT REFUGE	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
WENEMU																			
TENT CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
CAMPFIRE CENTER	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
PARKING (10 cars, 2 buses)	4	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
KASLOW	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
POSSIBLE TRAM	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
PICNIC (30 sites)	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
RIDGE HIKE (20 PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES)	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
NIKO																			
POSSIBLE DREDGE TO 30 ACRES	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
REAGAN RANCH																			
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 25 people each)	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1

FACTORS: LAND USE, TRANSPORTATION, CULTURAL, PUBLIC SERVICE, HUMAN COMMUNITY

Project	Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	Federal, State and/or Local Plans	Housing Availability	Open Space	Character of Surrounding Area	Road Capacity	Vehicular Circulation	Archeological Sites	Historical Sites	Paleontological Sites	Recreational Opportunities	Aesthetics	Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	Police and/or Fire Services	Public Transit	Schools	Parks	Hospitals	Sanitation Facilities	Population Density	Distribution	Residential Privacy	Relocation of Persons or Businesses
LIBERTY CANNON																								
MULTI-USE AREA (50 people)	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
FAMILY PICNIC (50 tables)	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
VALLEY OAK NATURAL PRESERVE	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
LAS VIRGENES																								
CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	4	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
CLUB/GROUP CAMP (2 sites)	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
HOPE RANCH AND TALOPOP OPEN SPACE																								
RANGER STATION	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
PICNIC AREA (25 tables)	4	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
ANIMAL REHABILITATION CENTER	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
STOKES																								
250 CAR PARKING	4	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
PICNIC AREA (100 tables)	4	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 100 people each)	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT REFUGE	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
WENEMU																								
TENT CAMPGROUND (100 sites)	4	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
CAMPFIRE CENTER	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
PARKING (10 cars, 2 buses)	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
KASLOW	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
POSSIBLE TRAM	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
PICNIC (30 sites)	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
RIDGE HIKE (20 PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES)	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
NIKO																								
POSSIBLE DREDGE TO 30 ACRES	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
REAGAN RANCH																								
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 25 people each)	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1

MITIGATION MEASURES
CHART II
MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

FACTORS	GEOLOGIC: Seismicity	GEOLOGIC: Landslide	GEOLOGIC: Mudflow	GEOLOGIC: Mineral Resources	GEOLOGIC: Faulting	GEOLOGIC: Sand and Gravel Resources	SOIL: Slump and/or Creep	SOIL: Subsidence	SOIL: Erosion	SOIL: Stream Siltation	SOIL: Topography	ENERGY: Efficient Use	ENERGY: Consumption	ENERGY: Distribution	BIOTIC: Rare and/or Endangered Species	BIOTIC: Historically Important Trees	BIOTIC: Unique Biotic Features: Riparian	BIOTIC: Unique Biotic Features: Chaparral	BIOTIC: Unique Biotic Features: Woodlands	BIOTIC: Unique Biotic Features: Grasslands	BIOTIC: Flora Diversity and/or Productivity: Trees	BIOTIC: Flora Diversity and/or Productivity: Shrubs	BIOTIC: Flora Diversity and/or Productivity: Grasses	BIOTIC: Flora Diversity and/or Productivity: Microflora	BIOTIC: Flora Diversity and/or Productivity: Aquatic Plants	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Birds	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Reptiles	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Amphibians	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Mammals	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Fish Shellfish	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Microfauna	BIOTIC: Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Insects	BIOTIC: Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	BIOTIC: Wildlife Migration Patterns	FIRE: Hazard	WATERSHED: Quality	WATERSHED: Consumption	WATERSHED: Stream Flow Capacity	WATERSHED: Surface Water Runoff	WATERSHED: Ground Water Contamination	WATERSHED: Percolation Rates	WATERSHED: Fresh Water Currents	AIRSHED: Air Movement	AIRSHED: Precipitation	AIRSHED: Temperature	AIRSHED: Microclimate	AIRSHED: Pollution Generation: Thermal	AIRSHED: Pollution Generation: Hydrocarbon	AIRSHED: Pollution Generation: Particulates	AIRSHED: Pollution Generation: NO_x and/or SO_x	NOISE	LIGHT AND GLARE	ULTRA-HAZARDS	LAND USE: Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	LAND USE: Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	LAND USE: Federal, State and/or Local Plans	LAND USE: Housing Availability	LAND USE: Open Space	LAND USE: Character of Surrounding Area	TRANSPORTATION: Road Capacity	TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular Circulation	CULTURAL: Archeological Sites	CULTURAL: Historical Sites	CULTURAL: Paleontological Sites	CULTURAL: Recreational Opportunities	CULTURAL: Aesthetics	PUBLIC SERVICE: Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	PUBLIC SERVICE: Police and/or Fire Services	PUBLIC SERVICE: Public Transit	PUBLIC SERVICE: Schools	PUBLIC SERVICE: Parks	PUBLIC SERVICE: Hospitals	PUBLIC SERVICE: Sanitation Facilities	HUMAN COMMUNITY: Population Density	HUMAN COMMUNITY: Distribution	HUMAN COMMUNITY: Residential Privacy	HUMAN COMMUNITY: Relocation of Persons or Businesses
LIBERTY CANNON																																																																														
MULTI-USE AREA (50 people)									AB								B		B		B														C				A																													F									
FAMILY PICNIC (50 tables)									AB								B		B		B														C				A																													F									
VALLEY OAK NATURAL PRESERVE																																																																													
LAS VIRGENES																																																																													
CAMPGROUND (100 sites)									AB								B																		C				A																													F									
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (2 sites)									AB								B																		C				A																													F									
HOPE RANCH AND TALOPOP OPEN SPACE																																																																													
RANGER STATION																																																																													
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY																																																																													
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY									AB								B		B																C				A																													F									
PICNIC AREA (25 tables)									AB								B		B																C				A																													F									
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY																																																																													
ANIMAL REHABILITATION CENTER																																																																													
STOKES																																																																													
250 CAR PARKING																	B		B																				A																																							
PICNIC AREA (100 tables)									AB								B		B																C				A																													F									
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 100 people each)									AB								B		B																C				A																													F									
WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT REFUGE																																																																													
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA																																																																													
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY																																			C																																						F									
WENE MU																																																																													
TENT CAMPGROUND (100 sites)									AB								B		B																C				A																													F									
OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER																																			C																																						F									
CAMPFIRE CENTER																																			C																																						F									
PARKING (10 cars, 2 buses)																	B		B																				A																																							
POSSIBLE HOSTEL																																			C																																						F									
KASLOW																																																																													
PARKING – (100 CAR)																	B		B																																																				F									
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY																	B		B																C				A																													F									
PICNIC (30 sites)									AB								B		B																C																																							F									
RIDGE HIKE (20 PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES)																																																																													
NIKO																																																																													
DREDGE TO 30 ACRES																																																																													
TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED																																																																													
REAGAN RANCH																																																																													
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 25 people each)									AB																										C				A																													F									

V. Mitigation Measures Proposed to Eliminate or Minimize Impacts

Chart II suggests possible mitigation measures reducing the specific impacts caused by project implementation. In the vertical column, the nine major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors listed along the top row. Mitigation measures were predicated upon the findings of Chart I. Most mitigation will be incorporated into the design and development phases of the proposed project.

Chart II – Key

A. *Landscaping:* To reduce impacts, the department will revegetate, construct erosion control structures, minimize cuts and fills, channelize when necessary, and provide holding ponds to reduce surface water runoff.

B. *Location:* The facility will be situated to best reduce impact on resources.

C. *Fire Hazard Mitigation:* Portions of the park (or, if necessary the entire park) will be closed during periods of high fire hazards as recommended by fire officials.

Fire suppression and evacuation plans will be formulated.

D. *Cultural Resource Mitigation:* Provisions will be made to protect archeological sites. Surveys, research, collection and storage of artifacts, and the like will be carried out prior to development.

E. *Residential Privacy:* Facilities will be designed and located to reduce trespassing on adjacent private lands and to protect the privacy of adjoining landowners.

F. *Police and Fire Patrol:* Maintenance and ranger patrol at the park will provide additional surveillance.

G. *Transportation:* Alternative modes of transportation within the park and of public transportation to and from the park will be investigated and encouraged.

Discussion of the Mitigation Information in Chart II

An archeological survey of Malibu Creek State Park will be completed before development of any facility. Should this survey expose potential archeological artifacts or sites, additional research and action will be undertaken to protect and preserve any cultural resource.

Grading and development plans predicated upon the findings of the soils and geologic surveys will minimize the alteration of of the natural topography. For example, road alignment, road widths, and road gradients will be analyzed during design stages to minimize scarring. Day and overnight-use areas will be constructed on stable soils and flat ground to minimize the need for grading. Care will be taken to avoid damage to trees, shrubbery, and/or grasses that preserve the natural appearance of the area and prevent erosion. A minimum of vegetation will be removed and scarred areas will be replanted. All landscaping will be done with native or naturalized species to increase the ecological homogeneity and provide natural wildlife habitat.

Construction will be designed to the normal seismic hazard standards of the area. Public facilities will not be located near potential landslide areas.

The added impact caused by increased visitor use will be mitigated by the additional patrol activities of an increased park staff. Underbrush and litter cleanup, wildlife surveillance, and security patrolling will be performed regularly. The Department of Parks and Recreation will cooperate fully with the local fire departments in formulating plans for preventing and suppressing fires and plans to evacuate the public in case of fire. Use of Malibu Creek State Park will be dependent upon the current fire index.

Cutural and natural resources information will form the basis for educational and interpretive programs for visitors and school groups. These programs will inform the public of the values of the park's resources and of the need to take care of these resources.

Strict enforcement of pet control laws will reduce the impact of pets upon wildlife, especially during peak use periods.

Park planning and programs will encourage nonvehicular modes of travel within the park and the improvement of public transit between the park and surrounding population centers. It is hoped that current studies by the department of circulation and access problems within the unit and the entire Santa Monica Mountains area will yield a solution to some of the traffic problems here.

The project proposes no facilities that will generate noise. Temporary noise from grading may be controlled by local, state, and federal laws.

Dust generated during grading can be mitigated by the use of water trucks.

VI. Unavailable Adverse Environmental Effects

Chart III shows the unavoidable adverse effects that implementation of the project will have. In the vertical column the nine major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors presented along the top row. Assessment of unavoidable effects was based upon the findings summarized in Charts I and II. Where effects and mitigation were questionable, analysis was based upon the worst potential effects possible. Please consult Charts I and II, Malibu Creek State Park Resource Management Plan, and General Development Plan, and the Santa Monica Mountains Resource Inventory Report as the data base for determining the unavoidable effects.

Chart III — Key

1. Grading for trails, roads, parking and buildings will alter the natural topography.
2. An increase in the number of users may increase the probability of fire.
3. Increased surface water runoff will result from the creation of impervious surface areas.
4. Demolition of existing residences will reduce availability of housing.
5. Possible destruction of cultural resources and loss of artifacts may result from construction and vandalism.
6. Privacy of adjacent property owners will decrease as a result of increased park use.
7. Additional use will increase erosion.
8. Vegetation may be destroyed by construction and by visitor use.
9. Additional use will increase traffic problems.
10. Increased use may tax available public services.

VII. Relationship Between Local Short-Term Use And the Maintenance and Enhancement of the Long-Term Productivity

The present short-term use of the park is for sporadic grazing, open space enjoyment, and low-intensity recreational use. The most important long-term productivity factor is the preservation of the open space, wilderness character of the park in order to provide a place that meets public recreational and educational needs.

UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS
CHART III
MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

FACTORS	GEOLOGIC						SOIL					ENERGY			BIOTIC																				FIRE	WATERSHED							AIRSHED								NOISE	LIGHT AND GLARE	ULTRA-HAZARDS	LAND USE						TRANSPORTATION		CULTURAL					PUBLIC SERVICE							HUMAN COMMUNITY			
																	UNIQUE BIOTIC FEATURES				FLORA DIVERSITY AND/OR PRODUCTIVITY					FAUNA DIVERSITY AND/OR PRODUCTIVITY																							POLLUTION GENERATION																													
	Seismicity	Landslide	Mudflow	Mineral Resources	Faulting	Sand and Gravel Resources	Slump and/or Creep	Subsidence	Erosion	Stream Siltation	Topography	Efficient Use	Consumption	Distribution	Rare and/or Endangered Species	Historically Important Trees	Riparian	Chaparral	Woodlands	Grasslands	Trees	Shrubs	Grasses	Microflora	Aquatic Plants	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Mammals	Fish/Shellfish	Microfauna	Insects	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	Wildlife Migration Patterns	Hazard	Quality	Consumption	Stream Flow Capacity	Surface Water Runoff	Ground Water Contamination	Percolation Rates	Fresh Water Currents	Air Movement	Precipitation	Temperature	Microclimate	Thermal	Hydrocarbon	Particulates	NO_x and/or SO_x				Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	Federal, State and/or Local Plans	Housing Availability	Open Space	Character of Surrounding Area	Road Capacity	Vehicular Circulation	Archeological Sites	Historical Sites	Paleontological Sites	Recreational Opportunities	Aesthetics	Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	Police and/or Fire Services	Public Transit	Schools	Parks	Hospitals	Sanitation Facilities	Population Density	Distribution	Residential Privacy	Relocation of Persons or Businesses
LIBERTY CANNON																																																																													
MULTI-USE AREA (50 people)									7								7		7		9														2				3																					10	9	5						2									
FAMILY PICNIC (50 tables)									7								7		7		9														2				3																					10	9	5						2									
VALLEY OAK NATURAL PRESERVE																																																														5																
LAS VIRGENES																																																																													
CAMPGROUND (100 sites)									7								7																		2				3																					10	9	5						2									
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (2 sites)									7								7																		2				3																					10	9	5						2									
HOPE RANCH AND TALOPOP OPEN SPACE																																																																													
RANGER STATION																																																														5																
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY																																																														5																
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY									7								7		7																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
PICNIC AREA (25 tables)									7								7		7																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY																																																														5																
ANIMAL REHABILITATION CENTER																																																														5																
STOKES																																																																													
250 CAR PARKING																	7		7																				3																					10	9	5															
PICNIC AREA (100 tables)									7								7		7																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 100 people each)									7								7		7																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT REFUGE																																																														5																
MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA																																																														5																
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY																																			2																											5						2									
WENE MU																																																																													
TENT CAMPGROUND (100 sites)									7								7		7																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER																																			2																											5						2									
CAMPFIRE CENTER																																			2																											5						2									
PARKING (10 cars, 2 buses)																	7		7																				3																					10	9	5															
POSSIBLE HOSTEL																																																																													
KASLOW																																																																													
POSSIBLE TRAM																																			2																											5						2									
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY									7								7		7																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
PICNIC (30 sites)																																			2																											5						2									
RIDGE NIKE (20 PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES)																																																																													
NIKO																																																																													
POSSIBLE DREDGE TO 30 ACRES																																																														5																
TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED																																																														5																
REAGAN RANCH																																																																													
MULTI-USE AREA (2 units, 25 people each)																																			2				3																							5						2									

The present low-intensity recreational use will be expanded by implementation of this General Development Plan. Short-term use will then include campsites, trails, parking areas, picnic tables, interpretive facilities, and sanitary facilities. This intensified use and park facility development will not deteriorate Malibu Creek State Park's long-term productivity because the development is based upon design criteria that enhance this productivity. In addition, intensifying park use will increase the surveillance and control of the area and will eliminate urban intrusion. The short-term use of the park will protect the wilderness character of the environment and, therefore, the long-term productivity.

Project implementation will eliminate all other unrelated park uses including the present sporadic grazing. Discontinuation of all unrelated park use will not substantially affect the neighboring community members who use the park lands for pasture, and will further enhance this area's long-term productivity.

In summary, the relationship between the short-term use and the long-term productivity of Malibu Creek State Park is a complementary relationship; one in which the proposed short-term use retains and expands the environment's long-term productivity.

VIII. Alternatives to the Proposed Project

Location of Facilities

Development throughout the Santa Monica Mountains is limited primarily by the lack of area suitable for use. In particular, topography, ingress and egress, and ecological sensitivity limit development. At least 90 percent of the area of Malibu Creek State Park has slopes in excess of 20 percent. There are essentially no alternative sites for development because development must take place on the existing flat lands. Alternative access routes would necessitate more substantial grading and, therefore, additional destruction of sensitive habitats.

Intensity of Development

The General Development Plan recommends the degree of development deemed suitable for this environment. Actual development in the future will occur in phases that correspond with increases or decreases in public demand and with the availability of development funds. Development less than or greater than that recommended might occur if some limiting factor is discovered or removed. For example, such a factor might be acquisition of contiguous property with suitable topography for development or development of a new access to areas that are inaccessible at present. The recommended level of development was determined through public input at public hearings and by an estimation of the environmental constraints.

Mix of Facilities

The relative proportion of the various facilities is not fixed at this time and may be altered by public demand or by discovery of new information indicating the recognition that the proposed use is environmentally inappropriate.

No Development

The alternative of having no further development would permit the park to remain in a relatively "wild" state, would not create conflicts with adjacent property owners, and would not increase the fire hazard. However, not having any development would deny recreational opportunities in the area, which is presently deficient in all categories of recreational resources (California Outdoors Recreation Resources Plan, 1974).

IX. Irreversible Changes and Irretrievable Committments of Resources That Would Be Involved Should the Proposed Project Be Implemented

If future demands or environmental priorities change and this site is deemed more suitable for some other use, this area and its resources will not have been significantly altered by project implementation.

Certain biological resources will be irretrievably lost. Some existing flora will be destroyed during construction and grading. Some wildlife inhabiting the park will be lost or displaced because of increased park use and/or development and grading. Sand and gravel products and energy will be lost through construction.

X. Growth-Inducing Impacts

Potential development of this area is minimal because of the extremely steep terrain. However, acquisition and development of the park lands by the state precludes this type of development. In this respect, the project has a growth-restricting impact.

There will be some indirect growth-inducing impacts. The project may generate a flow of money into the local economy through salaries, purchase of construction m aterials,and purchase of commercial services such as gasoline and food. A few new employees will be needed to operate, maintain, and patrol the park. The construction force will draw from the local labor force to the extent practical. Construction will have a short-term effect upon the local economy.

XI. Organizations and References Consulted in Preparing This Report

Organizations

California State Department of Parks and Recreation.
———District 5 personnel.
———Engineering Unit, Design and Construction Division
California State Division of Mines and Geology
Los Angeles County Planning Department.

References

"Earthquake Epicenters, Faults, and Intensity Zones." Map prepared by California Office of Planning and Research, March 1972.

"Inventory of Features, Point Mugu State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, July 1976.

"Preliminary Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, Topanga State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1975.

"Resource Inventory Report, Century Ranch Project." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1975.

"Resource Inventory Report, Point Mugu State Park (Draft)." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, October 1976.

"Resource Inventory Report, Santa Monica Mountains." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, June 1974.

"Resource Management Plan, Malibu Creek State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Park Department of Parks and Recreation, July 1976.

Urban Geology Master Plan for California, Bulletin No, 198. California State Division of Mines and Geology, July 1973.

POINT MUGU S.P.

Boney Mountain

Serrano Valley

POINT MUGU STATE PARK

CONTENTS

List of Maps

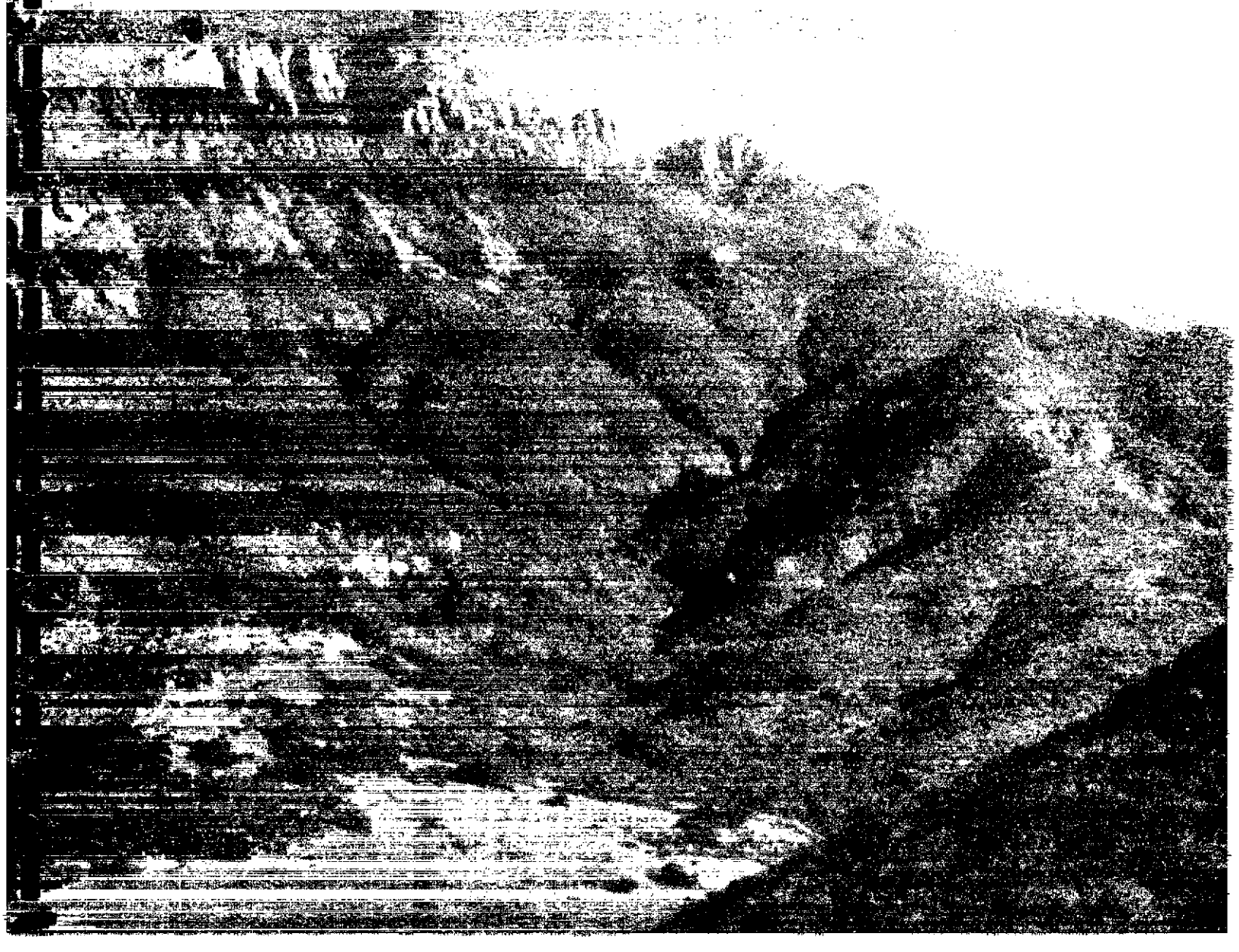
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Point Mugu State Park Resource Management and General Development Plans is to provide policies for the preservation of the cultural and natural resource values within the unit and guidelines for the development of facilities for visitor use.

The planning for Point Mugu State Park is based on the following assumption: that the primary importance of this area is that it represents a sizeable wildland and open space area between the highly developed San Fernando Valley and the congested Los Angeles basin and as such should be preserved to protect and enhance the existing open space, scenic, and environmental values. Consideration was also given to the recreation demands of the residents of this heavily populated metropolitan area. The goal, therefore, has been to achieve a balance between development and preservation. We believe this plan represents such a balance.

This is a general plan in that it is both comprehensive and flexible. It is comprehensive in that it is based on a thorough knowledge and analysis of all the known cultural and natural resources. It is flexible in that, as new resource information becomes available or as the demands being made on our park resources change, the plan can be modified to reflect current conditions.

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



Two views of Serrano Valley

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The resources of Point Mugu State Park are described in general terms in an Inventory of Features dated July 23, 1976; and in a much more exhaustive Resource Inventory submitted in final draft form in early October 1976 and currently in use. The latter document is being completed as the last of the detailed information is received and compiled. The following discussion summarizes the most important aspects of the Resource Inventory.

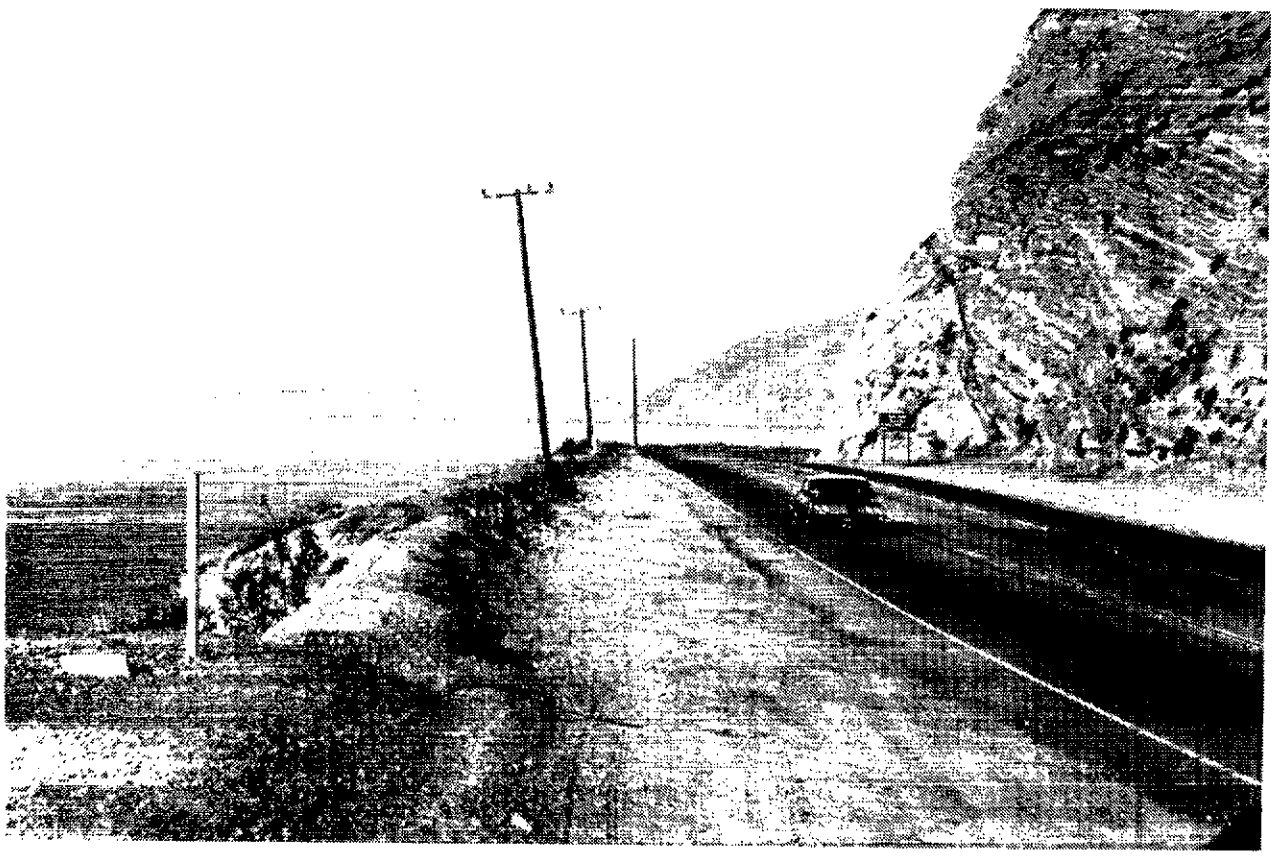
Natural Resources

Ecological Region

Point Mugu State Park is located in the extreme western portion of the Santa Monica Mountains, and is rather typical of the conditions found in that mountain range. It is a part of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province. By far the largest area of the park is occupied by chaparral and coastal scrub vegetation; but there are several other vegetative types present. The Resource Inventory describes ten different ecosystems, one of them marine, two littoral, and seven terrestrial.

Scenic Values

Although probably less than spectacular, the scenic values at Point Mugu State Park are beautiful and more varied than at some of the other park system units in this region. Although the mountains rise abruptly from the coastline, there are both rocky shore and sandy beach, providing variety to the coastal views; and the Santa Barbara Channel Islands are sometimes visible during clear weather. Inland, the mountain scenery is accented by the occurrence of grassy hanging valleys, as well as by the major feature of Big Sycamore Canyon and its various branches. Boney Mountain provides a rugged background of great scenic interest in itself.



Climate

The Mediterranean climate of southern California brings to Point Mugu State Park warm dry summers and mild winters, with an average of 15 to 25 inches of rain falling in the winter season. These figures are progressive from the coastline to the higher interior. At nearly 1,000 meters in elevation (3,000 feet), Boney Mountain is one of the few places in the Santa Monica Mountains that occasionally receives snow.

Geological Features

The Santa Monica Mountains are a part of the transverse ranges of southern California, which is a region of great topographic and geologic contrasts. The Santa Monica Range is essentially a broad anticline which has been severely ruptured by faulting and intruded by sills and dikes of various materials. Even in the relatively small area represented by Point Mugu State Park, the geologic materials and the evidences of a complicated geologic history are extremely diverse. This subject is dealt with in great detail in the Resource Inventory Report.

Slope Map: The Slope Map shows very strikingly the steepness of the terrain at Point Mugu State Park. Almost the entire area is over 20 percent in steepness, with the more gentle slopes confined to La Jolla Valley, Serrano Valley, Anayapah, and the relatively narrow bottom of Big Sycamore Canyon.

Structural Geology and Hazards Map: Against a background of the topography, this map shows the fault zones at Point Mugu State Park, and the landslide activity and soil instability that is related to them.

Vegetation Values

The park was an area of extremely diverse chaparral, intermingled with oak and sycamore savanna, until late 1973 when the Potrero Fire burned almost the entire park as it existed at that time. The park is now largely characterized by vegetation undergoing rapid changes in plant successional stages, owing to that recent fire occurrence. La Jolla Valley contains a southern outpost of the Central Valley Prairie Ecosystem, and better examples of native grass species than most grassland areas of southern California. The La Jolla Valley Natural Preserve was established in 1972 to offer greater protection to this resource. About 150 species of plants have been identified in Point Mugu State Park since 1970.

Vegetation Map: Five diverse vegetative types are indicated by legend on this map, and the complexity of their distribution geographically with relation to the topography is shown graphically.

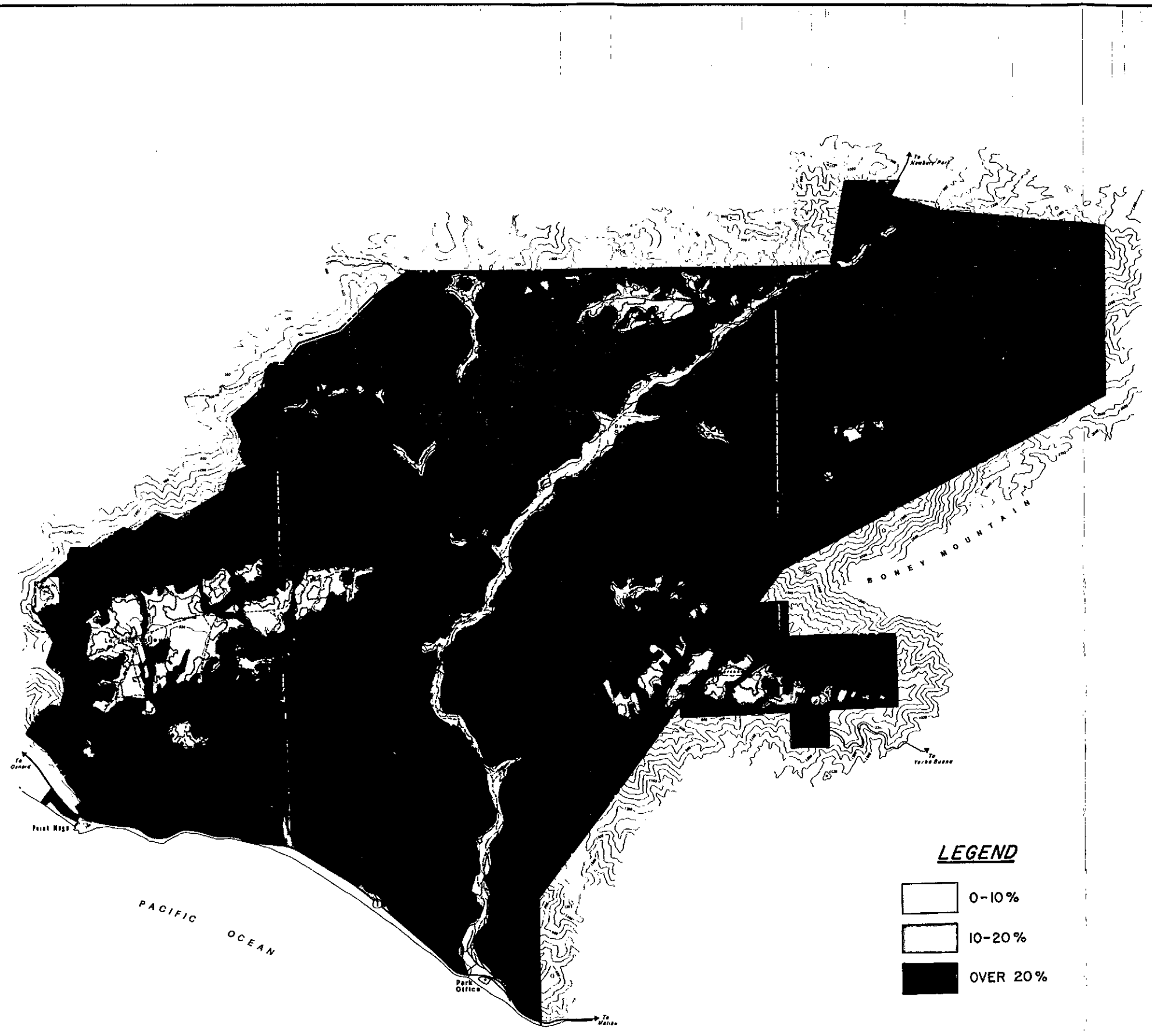
Wildlife Values

Because of the numerous biotic communities present at Point Mugu State Park, the animal life is quite diverse. Detailed listings by biotic communities are contained in the Appendix of the Resource Inventory Report. Over 300 kinds of birds alone are represented here, of which three species are endangered.

Cultural Resources

Point Mugu State Park in prehistoric times was within the southern limit of the area occupied by the Chumash people. There are 90 localities of cultural importance within the limits of the park. These occur in five general areas: the coastal region toward the west, La Jolla Valley and the canyon below it, Big Sycamore Canyon, and its tributaries Wood Canyon and Serrano Canyon and valley.

In the year 1542, Cabrillo sailed northward along the California coast, and contacted the Indians in the vicinity of Point Mugu. As a result, the name Mugu is perhaps the oldest geographic name established in California. For more than two centuries events bypassed the region of the park; much of the area was embraced in a Spanish land grant, Rancho Guadlasca, in 1836. Until relatively



LEGEND

- 0-10%
- 10-20%
- OVER 20%

2000 0 2000

SCALE IN FEET

DESIGNED | DRAWN | CHECKED

REVISIONS | DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED_____ DATE_____

POINT MUGU STATE PARK

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

SLOPE

DRAWING No. 15503

SHEET No. OF

VICINITY MAP

NOTE

SOURCE DATA: "GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES STUDY OF SOUTHERN VENTURA COUNTY, 1973," PRELIMINARY REPORT 14, PREPARED BY THE CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY.

GAMBLE, JAMES H. 1957. GEOLOGY OF THE POINT MUGU AND CAMARILLO QUADRANGLES, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. M.A. THESIS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, DEPT. OF GEOLOGY. 94pp.

SONNEMAN, HOWARD S. 1956. GEOLOGY OF THE BONEY MOUNTAIN AREA, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA. M.A. THESIS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, DEPT. OF GEOLOGY. 73pp.

LEGEND

- FAULT-POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AND ACCURATELY LOCATED.
- FAULT-RELATIVELY WELL DEFINED AND/OR ACCURATELY LOCATED.
- FAULT-CONCEALED; CONJECTURAL WHERE QUARRIED.
- DIP OF FAULT, RELATIVE DIRECTION OF DISPLACEMENT "U" UP / "D" DOWN.
- AREA OF WELL DEFINED LANDSLIDE MORPHOLOGY AND WITH WELL DEFINED BONDS. ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION OF LANDSLIDE MOVEMENT. CONTACT DASHED WITH LANDSLIDE MORPHOLOGY BOUNDS ARE INDISTINCT.
- AREA WITH QUESTIONABLE LANDSLIDE MORPHOLOGY AND WELL DEFINED BONDS, MAY BE OF LANDSLIDE ORIGIN. CONTACT DASHES WHERE QUESTIONABLE LANDSLIDE MORPHOLOGY BOUNDS ARE INDISTICNT.
- LANDSLIDE SCARP MORPHOLOGY.
- Rx ROCKFALL; ARROW SHOWING DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT.

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

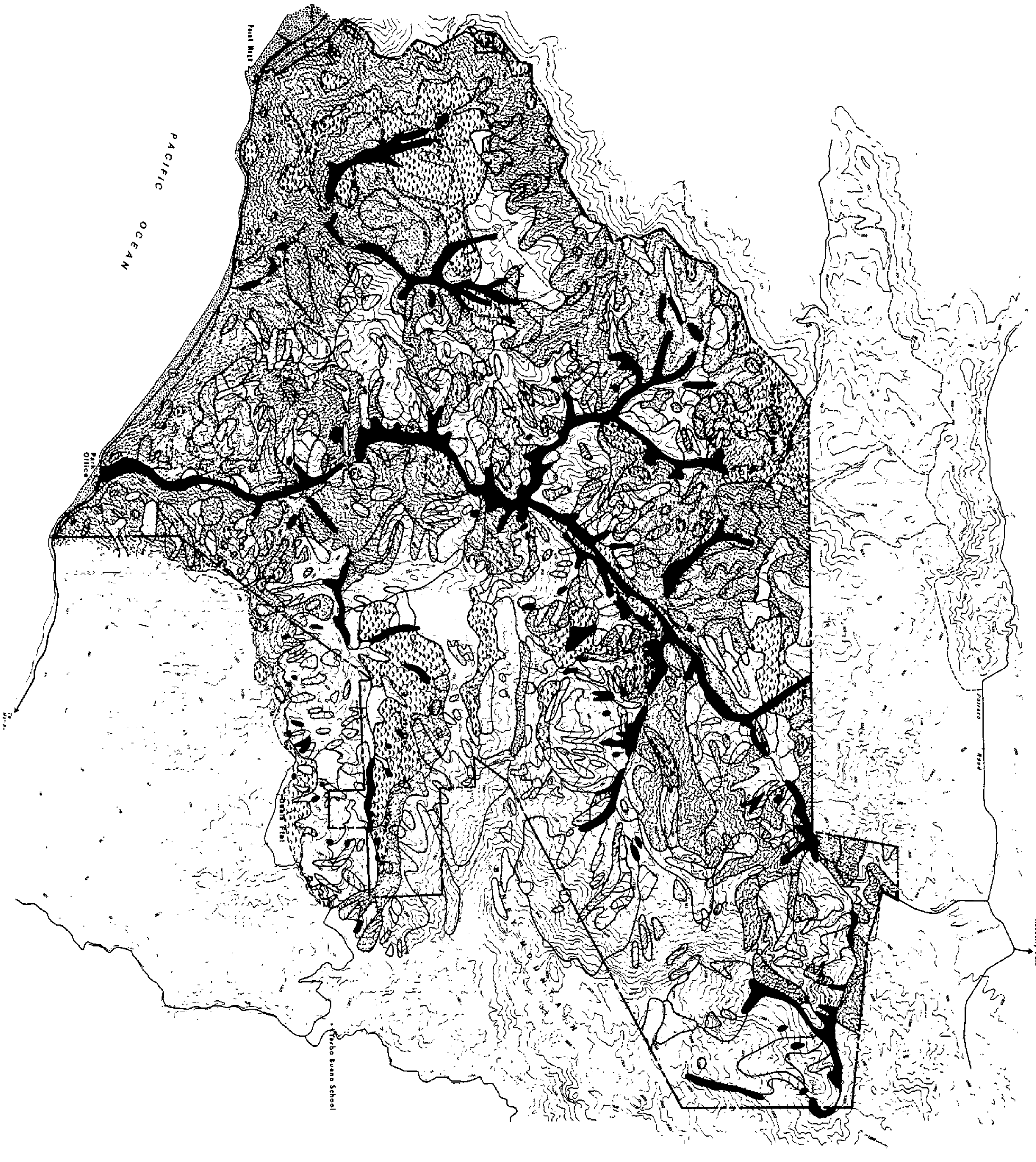
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POINT MUGU STATE PARK
RESOURCE ANALYSIS
STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

DRAWING NO. 15503

SHEET No. 9



LEGEND

STRAND

GRASSLAND

SCRUB

CHAPARRAL

WOODLAND-SAVANNA (including riparian vegetation)

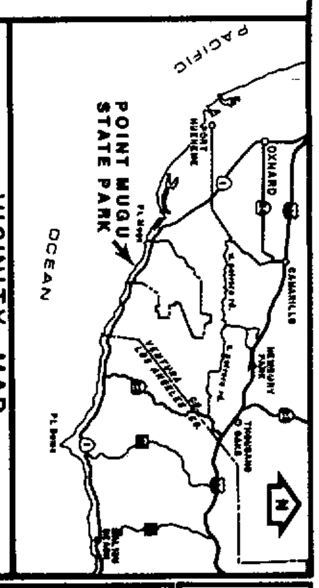
NOTE: PLANT TAXONAMIST ARE CURRENTLY CHANGING THE NAME OF *RHUS LAURINA* TO *MALOSMA LAURINA*.

2000 0 2000 4000

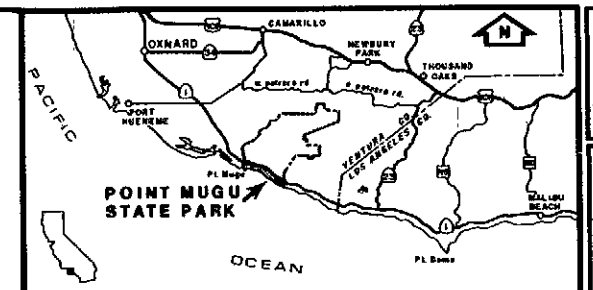
SCALE IN FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

VICINITY MAP



SHEET NO. OF	DRAWING NO. 15503	POINT MUGU STATE PARK **RESOURCE ANALYSIS** VEGETATION	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED ______ DATE ______	REVISIONS / DATE	DESIGNED Richard A. Minnich DRAWN E. R. Cove September, 1976 CHECKED



VICINITY MAP

KEY

- MODERATE SENSITIVITY
- HIGH SENSITIVITY
- EXTREMELY HIGH SENSITIVITY

2000 0 2000 4000

SCALE IN FEET 1" = 10 AC

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

DESIGNED | DRAWN | CHECKED

REVISIONS | DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

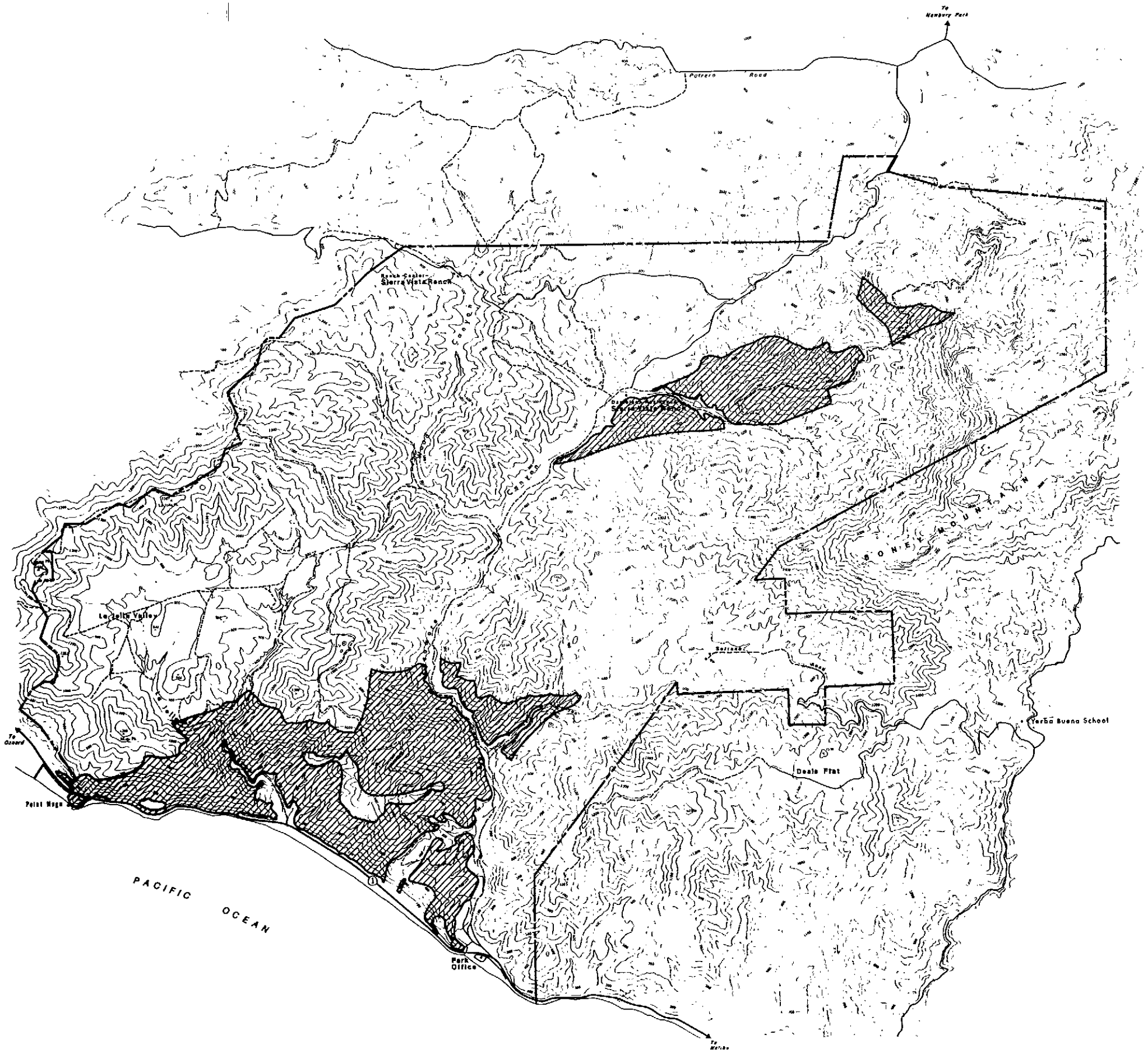
POINT MUGU STATE PARK

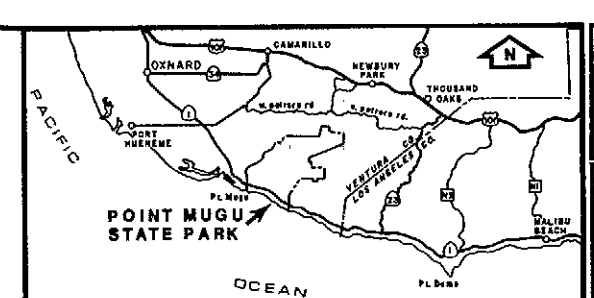
RESOURCE ANALYSIS

CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

DRAWING NO. 15503

SHEET NO. OF





VICINITY MAP

Legend

PALEONTOLOGICAL STRATA

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET
1C AC.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

DESIGNED | DRAWN | CHECKED

REVISIONS | DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

POINT MUGU STATE PARK
RESOURCE ANALYSIS
PALEONTOLOGY

DRAWING No. 15503

SHEET No. OF

recently, the only routes of travel were inland from these rugged mountains and the abrupt coastline. In 1873, the land passed into the hands of the Broome family; later members of this family sold it to the Department of Parks and Recreation in 1966.

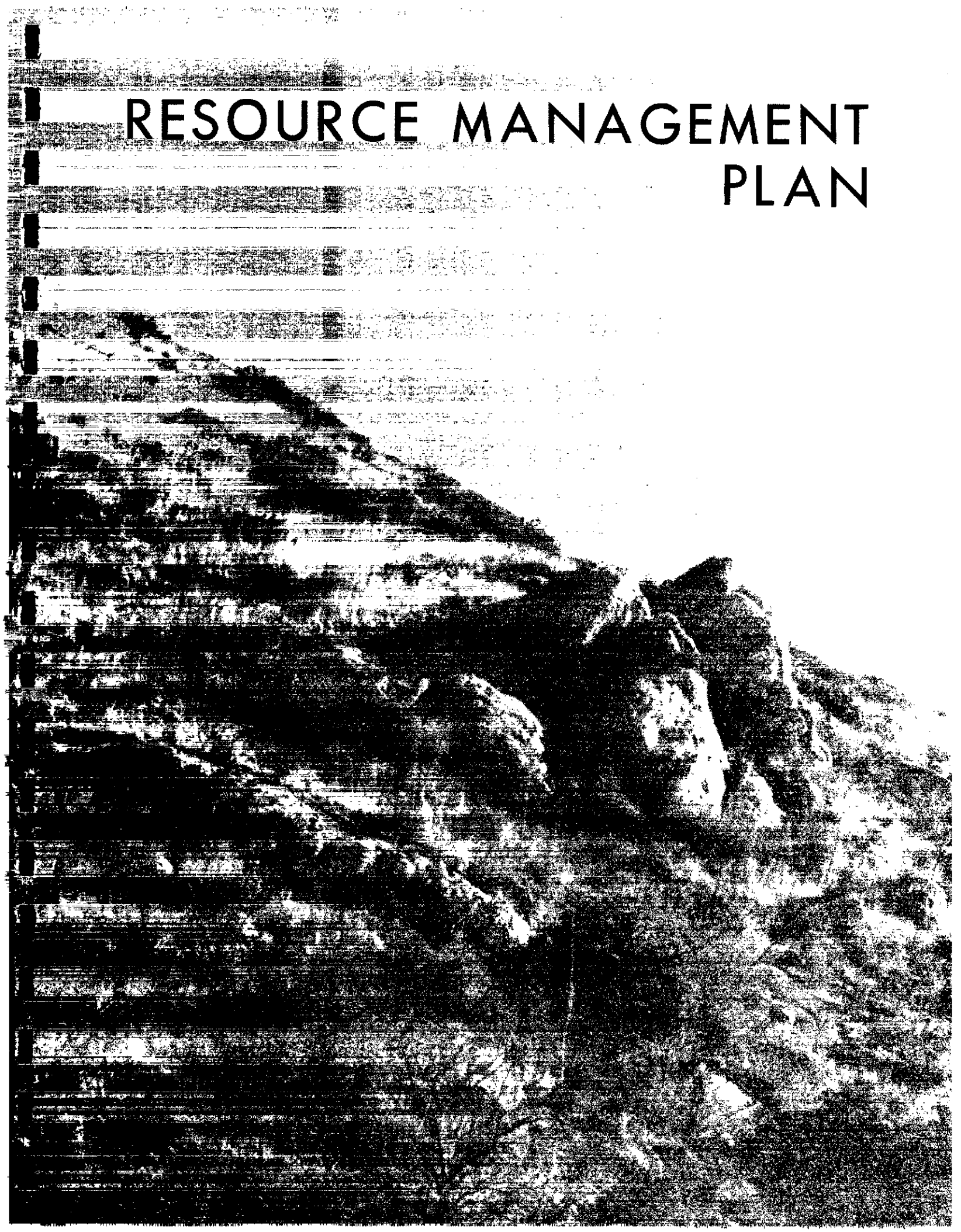
Cultural Sensitivity Map: Some idea of the wide use of this area made by prehistoric peoples may be gathered from the accompanying map. Heavy concentrations of prehistoric activity occurred in both the east and west portions of La Jolla Valley, in upper Wood Canyon, in upper and central Big Sycamore Canyon, and in the Serrano Valley area. Zones of lesser intensity connect or expand from these most sensitive areas.

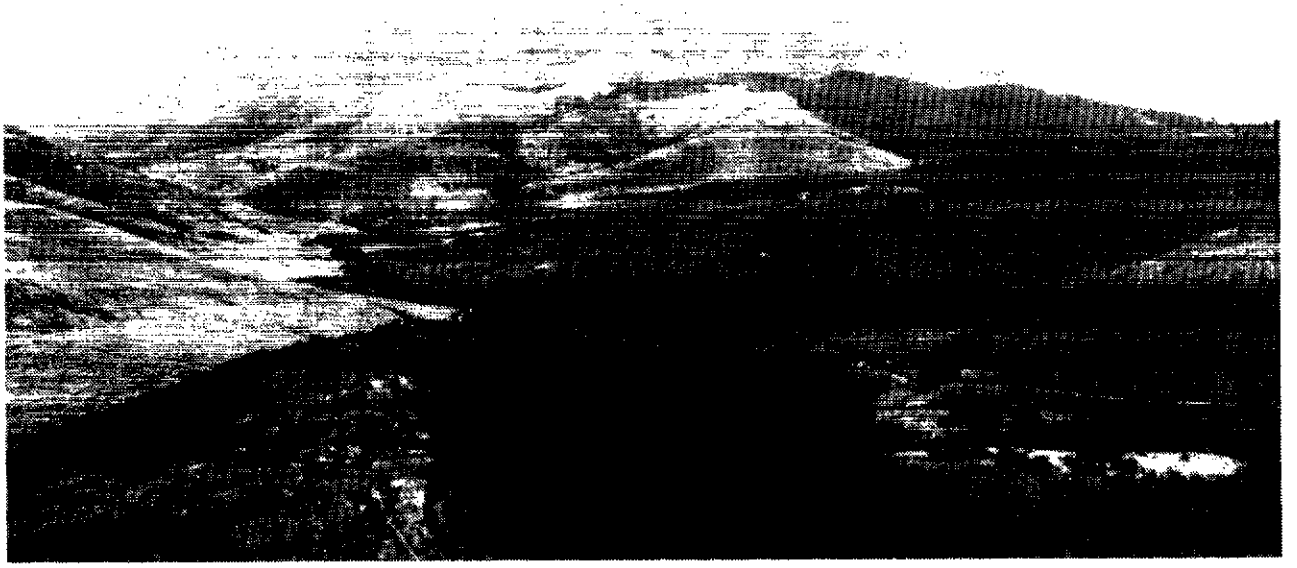
Paleontology Map: Fossil forms of prehistoric life have been found primarily in three portions of Point Mugu State Park; this map shows their geographic distribution. One extends from Point Mugu itself eastward in a broadening zone to just beyond Big Sycamore Canyon; another is in Upper Big Sycamore Canyon and its eastern tributaries; while a third is on the north slope of Boney Mountain.

Recreational Resources

The topographic diversity and scenic attractiveness of Point Mugu State Park lend themselves to numerous kinds of recreational activity. Superimposed upon these qualities are another set of factors, namely the sensitivity of certain natural and cultural values, and the administrative steps in the form of park system classifications that have been taken to protect them. Except for the beaches and other coastal areas, and developed campgrounds, the recreational resources will lend themselves primarily to activities of the more dispersed types.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN





Big Sycamore Canyon

Upper Big Sycamore Canyon

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The statutory purpose in relation to state park classification is given in Section 5001.5(c) of the Public Resources Code. Point Mugu State Park is a spacious area (over 13,000 acres) containing outstanding scenic, natural, and cultural characteristics. Significant geological, paleontological, botanical, zoological, and archeological values are present in the unit. Generally speaking, the purposes of Point Mugu State Park are to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous terrestrial fauna and flora, and a significant example of the Coastal Strip and Southwest Mountains and Valleys ecological regions; to interpret these resources for people; and to make available to the public compatible day and overnight public outdoor recreation uses.

Point Mugu State Park is to be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes. Development shall be for the purpose of making the unit available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, ecological, and other values for present and future generations. Therefore, the long-range resource management objectives are the perpetuation and, where necessary, the restoration of scenic, natural, and cultural resources of the unit. In order to meet these objectives, development must not conflict with the long-range perpetuation of resources; and use and access must be controlled to avoid irreversible degradation of resources.

Within Point Mugu State Park is La Jolla Valley Natural Preserve, which is an area of outstanding natural and scientific significance. The purpose of natural preserves is defined in Section 5001.5(f) of the Public Resources Code. This purpose is to preserve such features as rare and endangered plant and animal species and the supporting ecosystems, representative examples of plant or animal communities existing in California prior to the impact of civilization, geological features illustrative of geological processes, significant fossil occurrences, geological features of cultural or economic interest, or topographic features illustrative of representative or unique biographical patterns. Areas set aside as natural preserves shall be of sufficient size to allow, where possible, the natural dynamics of ecological interaction to continue without interference, and to provide in all cases a practicable management unit.

Resource Evaluation

Landscape Provinces

Point Mugu State Park is partly within the southern subdivision of the Coastal Landscape Province and partly within the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province; it is a prime example of both.

Ecological Regions

The Coastal Strip and Southwest Mountains and Valleys Ecological Regions are represented at Point Mugu State Park. Prime examples of ecosystems (ecological entities) characteristic of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Ecological Region occur within Point Mugu State Park.

Ecological Entities

Estimate of pristine condition. From the writings of the early explorers and the study of soil profile development, the general picture of the Santa Monica Mountains landscape during pristine times can be formulated. In general, the vegetation was more open due to periodic burning by the Chumash Indians and their predecessors. However, coastal scrub and California coastal chaparral were always important elements in the Santa Monica Mountains. These ecosystems have always occurred on shallow and rocky soils.

With the coming of European man, grazing and cultivation depleted many soil profiles, with consequent erosion of topsoils that has converted areas that once supported grassland into chaparral and coastal scrub ecosystems. Grassland ecosystems of pristine times appear to have been dominated by purple needlegrass in the valley floors, and on side hills in shallower soils by foothill needlegrass. Savanna areas apparently were dominated by giant wild rye.

The true composition of the pristine grasslands must await plant opal studies and detailed analysis of soil profiles and midden areas. Pronghorn antelope and California grizzly bear probably roamed the grasslands and oak woodlands, and deer were probably not as abundant as in recent times. It is likely that the coastal strand ecosystem was quite similar to that of today with the exception of introduced plants.

Early ecosystems were undoubtedly quite different than at present. The Chumash Indians and the sea otters used shellfish (including abalone) and sea urchins for food. The extermination of the sea otters and radical decline in the population of Indians permitted a very extensive buildup in numbers of shellfish and sea urchins. In rocky near-shore communities sea urchin buildup is heavy, and this non-selective grazer has a drastic effect on kelp beds and other attached marine algae.

Current Plant-Animal Relationship. A number of introduced plants are found in various parts of the park, and many occur in the grassland and savanna ecosystems. Some are very competitive and require control measures; among the most competitive are introduced annual grasses such as rye grass, brome grasses, wild oats, wild barley, and Reed's canary grass. Other troublesome weeds include milkweed and tree tobacco. All the grasslands in the park have been subject to recent cattle grazing, which has shifted species composition in favor of less palatable species.

Of particular interest is the high bobcat population in the park. Bobcats appear to be associated closely with grassland-chaparral ecotone and grassland – coastal scrub ecotone areas. Deer, coyote, and foxes are abundant throughout the unit and are associated with all terrestrial ecosystems. Numerous hawks and white-tailed kites are associated with grassland ecosystems. Kites also nest in the woodland ecosystems.

Current Soil-Geologic Relationship. Soils of Point Mugu are derived from both sedimentary and igneous formations. The park contains examples of six geologic formations. From youngest to oldest, they are: Conejo, Guadalasca, Sycamore, Nicholas, Danielson, and Sequit. These formations contain more than 20 various rock members. Several of these members contain paleontological strata. The most notable, perhaps, is the Corey member of the Danielson formation. Siltstones of this member are quite rich in both macro-and micro-fossils, in La Jolla Canyon. Sandstones of the Nicholas formation at Point Mugu proper contain a number of shellfish fossils. The black shales of the Serrano member of the Sycamore formation in Big Sycamore Canyon contain marine fossils. The La Jolla member may also contain fossils. Fossil-bearing strata are of great interpretive and scientific value, and should be preserved. Fossil-bearing strata are known to occur in areas proposed for development (see paleontology map, Point Mugu State Park Resource Inventory). A paleontological survey will be made before detailed development plans are formulated. If paleontological values are found to be present, the facilities must be shifted to nonsensitive areas.

The soils of Point Mugu State Park are predominantly derived from sedimentary parent rock and sedimentary alluvium. Soils formed over calcareous shale include Diablo and Linne. Soils formed over sandstone and shale include Los Osos, Malibu, Millsholm, San Benito, and Saugus; while Nacimiento soils occur on shale, and Gaviota soils are confined to sandstone parent material. Linne soils may occur on fine-grained sandstone. Alluvial soils of sedimentary origin include Cropley, Garretson, Mocho, and Sorrento. Other alluvial soils are Anacapa, Camarillo, Cortina, Vina, and Zamora. Soils formed over basic igneous rocks are Cibo, Gilroy, and Hambright series.

There are 17 soil series represented in Point Mugu State Park. The following soil types have moderate to servere erosion hazard potential which must be considered in the planning and engineering of facilities: Diablo clay, 30% slopes and above; Gaviota rock sandy loam, 15-50% slopes; Gilroy very rocky clay loam, 9-50% slopes; Gullied land; Hamberight very rocky loam, 15-75% slopes; Igneous rock land; Linne silty clay loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded; Los Osos clay loam, 9-30% slopes, eroded; Millsholm loam, 15-50% slopes; Millsholm very rocky loam, 15-75% slopes; Millsholm-Malibu complex, 30-50% slopes, eroded; Mocho gravelly loam, 2-9% slopes; Nacimiento silty clay loam, 15-30% slopes; and Nacimiento silty clay loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded; San Benito clay loam, 15-30% slopes; and San Benito clay loam, 9-15% slopes, eroded; Saugus sandy loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded; and Saugus sandy loam, 9-15% slopes, eroded.

The following soils are subject to severe compaction and low permeability: Cibo clay; Cropley clay; Cropley clay, calcareous variant; Diablo clay; Gilroy clay loam; Linne silty clay loam; Los Osos

clay loam; Nacimiento silty clay loam; Salinas clay loam; San Benito clay loam; Sorrento clay loam; heavy variant; Vina silty clay loam; and Zamora loam.

Declaration of Purpose

The primary purpose of Point Mugu State Park is to preserve the outstanding scenic, natural, and cultural values found in the Santa Monica Mountains and Point Mugu State Seashore, which consist of lands extending from Ormond Beach to San Nicholas Canyon and including Mugu Lagoon, Point Mugu State Park and Leo Carrillo State Beach, all within Ventura and Los Angeles counties (Section 5001.6, Public Resources Code); and to enable the public to visit, see, understand, and enjoy these resources through the effective execution of programs for interpretation, recreational use, and development.

The purpose of State Seashores is to preserve outstanding natural scenic, cultural, ecological, and recreational values of the California coastline as an ecological region,and to make possible the enjoyment of the coastline and of the related recreational activities which are consistent with the preservation of the principal values and which contribute to the public enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of these values.

As a part of Point Mugu State Seashore, Point Mugu State Park contains outstanding values as outlined above. Outstanding recreational values include the sandy beaches. Outstanding scenic values include the rocky promontories and sandy beaches, and vistas of the Channel Islands and the Santa Monica Mountains complex. Outstanding natural values include the sidehill dunes ecosystem, and the nearby Point Mugu Lagoon. Outstanding cultural values include the village sites in La Jolla Valley and "Shuwalashu", which have been almost totally destroyed.

The primary purpose of La Jolla Valley Natural Preserve is to preserve the valley ecosystem in total, with special consideration to the grassland ecosystem and the associated archeological sites. Of prime interest is the preservation of a representative example of the Stipa tall grass prairie community which existed in California prior to the impact of civilization.

The chaparral and coastal scrub areas may be used by the public for uses relating to the enjoyment of the coastal and mountain scenes, providing such uses do not adversely alter the natural appearance of the area or impair its general ecological integrity.

The oak woodland and sycamore savanna ecosystems may be used by the public for recreational use relating to the enjoyment of the valley and mountain scene, provided such uses do not adversely alter the natural appearance of the area, impair nesting habitats of birds, or otherwise alter the general ecological integrity of these ecosystems.

The oak woodlands of Serrano and Wood canyons deserve special attention as to their natural features and ecological importance in sustaining and providing refuge for animal species. The sycamore savanna of Big Sycamore Canyon is the finest example of this ecosystem found anywhere within the State Park System. This ecosystem will require special attention; much of it should be preserved.

The cultural values of Point Mugu State Park, where they are currently known (see Resource Inventory Report) or discovered in the future, will be fully protected and interpreted for public enlightenment and enjoyment. There are many archeological sites in Point Mugu State Park; the prehistoric resources are of great scientific value. Archeological sites are not to be disturbed except for approved archeological research, which is the key to understanding and interpreting the past cultures of Point Mugu.

Declaration of Resource Management Policy

The objective of Resource Management at Point Mugu State Park is to protect, restore (where necessary), and perpetuate all prime resources, for non-consumptive enjoyment of the public today, and equally for the public of all future generations. This policy is meant to maintain natural ecosystems in a dynamic state; that is, to allow geobioevolutionary processes, but to eliminate the alien influences of post-European man insofar as possible. The policy is meant both to restore natural environmental dynamics and to protect unique geological, paleontological, and archeological features as well.

Ecosystem and Landscape Management

The ecosystem concept of resource management will be initiated at Point Mugu State Park. The basic management unit will be the biotic community. Each biotic community will be managed with a view toward restoration of its historical pristine state. This objective will be met by control or elimination of alien plants and animals, the possible reintroduction of fire into its natural ecological role, and, where necessary and possible, reintroduction of native plant and animal species. If found, rare or endangered species and their habitats will be protected from intrusion. Biotic communities and scenic areas will be preserved. Scenic vistas as well as beaches, canyons, and valleys will be maintained free of intrusive developments that damage scenic values or ecosystem stability. Existing structures on newly acquired lands (fences, water tanks, sheds, barns, etc.) will first be evaluated by the Resource Preservation and Interpretation Division for possible historical value; if without such significance, they will be removed, *unless* they are found useful for operational purposes *and* are acceptable in the landscape.

Components of ecosystems will be managed with regard to their ecological sensitivity as outlined in the Resource Inventory Report. Outstanding geological features will not be scarred by any form of development. Paleontological strata will be surveyed for scientific and interpretive values prior to facility development. Edaphic features will be maintained by erosion control methods, and by mechanical methods where necessary (scarifying or disking compacted old roadbed soils, filling erosional gullies with rocks and natural debris, vegetating road and trail cuts, etc.), carefully avoiding all cultural resources. Trail erosion will be checked through soil stabilization on the trails. It may be necessary to surface trails with soil cement where the erosion hazard is great. Where soils are highly compactible or erodible, it may be necessary to cover equestrian trails with river-run gravel. Equestrian trails must be carefully designed with erosion problems in mind. During dry periods, horses' hooves tend to pulverize soils, leaving the trail bed subject to severe erosion during subsequent wet winter periods.

Marine ecosystem management is a responsibility of the Department of Fish and Game and will not be discussed here. Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems found at Point Mugu include ephemeral and intermittent stream, spring, and man-made pond ecosystems. Insofar as possible, all permanent water sources will be managed in an unaltered condition. The quality and quantity of water will be restored pending thorough hydrological and limnological investigations.

Proper ecological management of terrestrial ecosystems requires research to establish the historical state of plant and animal communities. Plant opal and pollen analyses are required to establish species composition of the pristine vegetation. Morphological analysis of soil profiles is required to establish past vegetation patterns. Analysis of bone artifacts from kitchen middens is required to establish pristine animal forms found at Point Mugu. Interim management of terrestrial ecosystems will be based on the Resource Inventory Report of October 1976.

The coastal strand ecosystem will be managed primarily as a recreational resource; however, some areas must be planned for low-intensity use to protect isopod populations found at the supralittoral fringe (an ecotone between marine and terrestrial ecosystems). Eventually, exotic plants such as sea-rocket will be removed. The hillside dune ecosystem is unique and should be protected from the current off-road vehicular use. A barrier for this purpose may be necessary along Highway 1. Studies of plant-arthropod relationships are needed. The dune area should be added to the La Jolla Valley Natural Preserve.

The plant communities and total ecosystems of Point Mugu SP, and indeed of most of southern California, have evolved and developed in the presence of frequent fire. There is no way that they can be perpetuated in anything like a natural condition without restoration of fire in some form as a factor in ecological succession. This fact places many practical difficulties in the path of management objectives directed toward such natural perpetuation.

Some problems are in the area of public acceptance, some of air quality, and some of technical fire management. It is believed that none of the problems are insurmountable; but their prior solution is implied in the several paragraphs which follow.

The Central Valley prairie ecosystem of La Jolla Valley is the best example of its kind in southern California. Native species should be enhanced through periodic burning and mowing, to reduce competition of exotic perennial and annual grasses and weeds. A burning regime should be

established through scientific investigation of grassland fire ecology. Presently, it is believed that a combination of fall, winter, and spring burns, in a mosaic pattern, will give the best and most natural results. Scenic considerations favor winter burns (after some rainfall but prior to grass germination). Study is needed to determine what grass species occurred naturally in the grasslands about Point Mugu; and if such grasses are extinct within the area, they should be reintroduced. Coastal scrub ecosystems require little management, but are a pyric climax type, and an ecological controlled burning will be required every three to five years. The California coastal chaparral ecosystem has similar management requirements; however, extreme fuel build-up has occurred in the Boney Mountain complex. A special fuel reduction controlled burn program is needed in over-mature chaparral stands. This program should include a series of very cool winter or early spring controlled burns to gradually reduce fuel load to more natural levels. In pristine times chaparral burned at least every eight years. A natural-type mosaic pattern of various age-classes of coastal scrub and chaparral fire successions should be established and maintained.

The southern oak woodland ecosystem should be managed with its high habitat value in mind. Large areas of the southern oak woodland ecosystem should be isolated from campgrounds and from heavily used trails. Preferable areas are in La Jolla Valley and in Wood Canyon and Serrano Canyon. The understory should be burned periodically to promote growth of giant wild rye and other native grasses. A milk thistle eradication program will be necessary in some areas, especially in the southern oak woodland ecosystem where soils have been severely compacted by cattle.

The sycamore savanna ecosystem should be managed in a similar manner as the oak woodland, but burn frequencies should be the same as for the Central Valley prairie community.

The trail system at Point Mugu State Park must be planned around existing roads. Trails will take the most scenic and least environmentally obtrusive routes possible. Trails must be routed away from archeological sites and ecologically sensitive areas. Trails and roads must be of minimum width, and must fit into the topography and the landscape as carefully as possible. Cuts and fills must be revegetated with plants native to the particular plant community which the trail or road is bisecting.

Native plants shall be used for erosion control measures and to screen all obtrusive developments such as water tanks, fire hydrants, etc. All plantings must be approved by the Resource Preservation and Interpretation Division.

Allowable use intensity is dependent on the overall resource sensitivity as defined and delineated in the Resource Inventory Report. Low overall resource sensitivity areas are compatible with medium intensity uses such as low-density camping, low-density picnicking, group hiking, organized horseback riding, and dispersed group camping facilities. Very high overall resource sensitivity is compatible with such activities as individual hiking, nature study, bird-watching, scenic observation, dispersed picnicking, informal camping, horseback riding (non-organized), photography, painting, beachwalking, and rock climbing. Extremely high resource sensitivity is compatible with off-site sightseeing, photography, and other indirect uses.

In order to insure the perpetuation of natural ecosystems, permanent plots will be established in all ecosystems to monitor ecological changes due to alternative management decisions, impact of various use intensities, and natural changes. Permanent plots will be established as part of the development program on transects in La Jolla Valley, Big Sycamore Canyon, the Hillside Dune and the beach, Serrano and Wood canyons, Serrano Valley, and Boney Mountain. Plots will adequately represent (statistically) high, medium, and low-intensity use areas in these various ecosystems.

Judged only on the basis of extant archeological values, Point Mugu is clearly the most important park system unit in the Santa Monica Mountains. Due to the potential damage to site CA:VEN:102, controlled or supervised use of the La Jolla Valley campground will be necessary. The campground should be used for overnight activities supervised by a ranger-naturalist as part of a guided program on the social and natural ecology of La Jolla Valley. Ultimately, it would be desirable to remove the campground and to include the entire valley within La Jolla Valley Natural Preserve.

All known archeological sites in Point Mugu State Park will be protected, as the archeological resources within the park are of inestimable value and must be responsibly conserved. Any authorized excavation must be based on a regional approach to problems of southern California prehistory. Thus, it is essential that any program for exploration of the archeological values in Point

Mugu State Park be related not only to the solving of local archeological interpretive problems, but to the overall development and understanding of the archeological values for the broad region of which the park is a component.

Interpretive Policy

As part of the Resource Inventory process, interpretive collections are being compiled; such collections will be made for geologic, paleontologic, botanic, and zoologic specimens and archeological artifacts. Point Mugu has great potential for the interpretation of geobioevolutionary processes, from the Miocene time to the present, and paleontological interpretation is possible for various rock strata exposed in La Jolla Canyon and the western portion of the Boney Mountain complex. La Jolla Valley Natural Preserve offers opportunities to view and interpret pristine-like grasslands and the important archeological finds of the valley. Natural fire ecology will be included in the interpretive program. This history needs to be explained with regard to American Indian culture.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Pt. Mugu shoreline

Anayapah area

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Summary

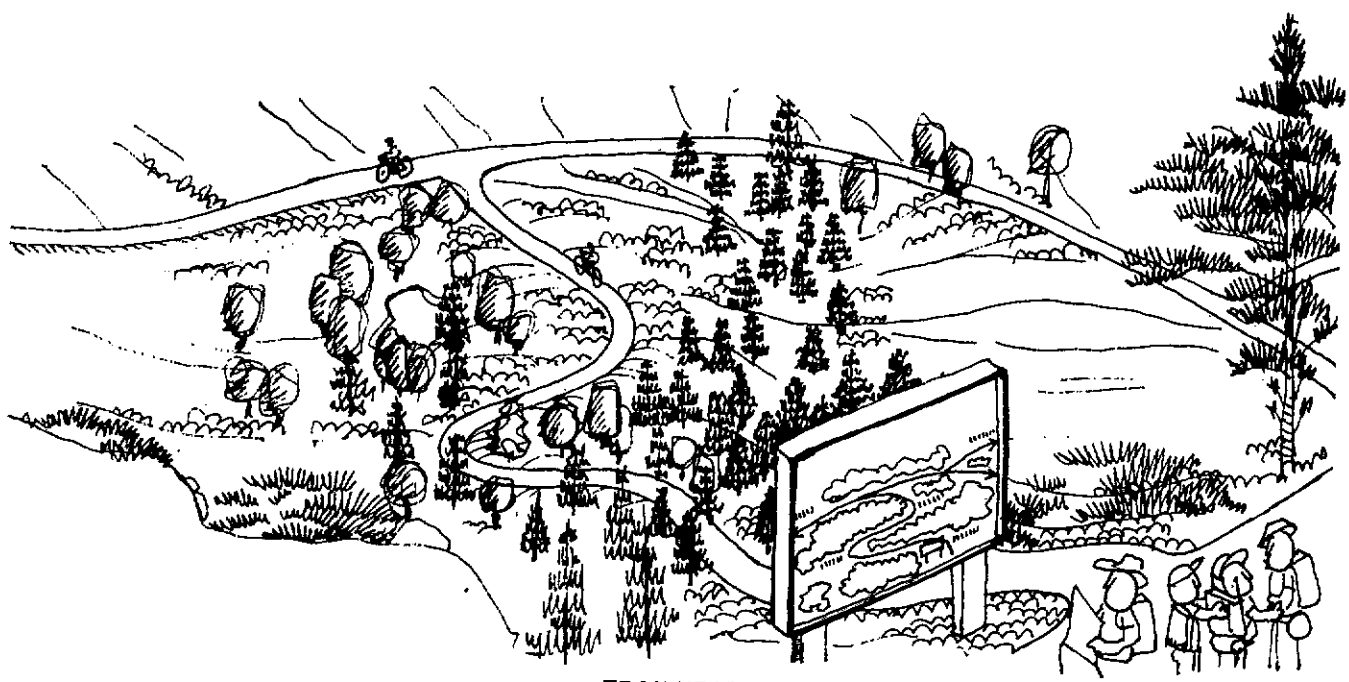
Point Mugu State Park is located at the western tip of the Santa Monica Mountains on the coast in Ventura County just beyond the Los Angeles County line, and approximately 60 miles from downtown Los Angeles. Present state ownership totals 13,359 acres.

Access to the park is from the Pacific Coast Highway or from inland on Highway 101 (Ventura Freeway) via Potrero Road.

The development proposed in this plan includes some intensive recreational uses in the peripheral areas of the park and less intensive uses in the interior of the park.

Use in the peripheral areas will include camping, picnicking, parking, orientation, interpretation, and beach activity. Use in the interior of the park will include hiking, horseback riding, and some trail camping. A summary of the public facilities that will be available follows:

Picnic	125 tables
Parking	350 cars
Family camps	330 sites
Hike-In camps	12 sites
Multi-use areas	4 units
Hike-In multi-use areas	9
Trail camps	4 areas
Possible Hostel	1
Equestrian camp	2 units
Equestrian staging area	3 areas
Trails	60 miles
Trailheads	6
Major interpretive facilities	4
Roadside Camp	60 sites



TRAILHEAD

Introduction

The park will be developed to preserve the significant natural features and provide recreational opportunities for many people. Recreational facilities will be concentrated on the shoreline and other park peripheral areas to preserve much of the interior area in its natural state.

The development will offer many types of camping opportunities, swimming, picnicking, fishing, surfing, dune sliding, hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Those interested in the more educational and passive phases of recreation will be able to study a wide range of plants, observe the many birds and animals in the area, study the geological formations and archeological remains of Indian culture, and enjoy the many aesthetic values of the area.

The development concept for Point Mugu is to cluster major public facilities at the peripheral areas that are close to the major access roads and to preserve the interior open space values in their natural state. Public facilities in the interior areas will be limited to trails for bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, a low profile interpretive tram, and trail camps.

Areas for Development

The following sections of this chapter will describe the public facilities planned for individual areas. A glossary on page 193 gives a description of each of the public facilities discussed.

The General Development Plan Map shows the various areas in which development is proposed and lists the planned facilities for each area.

Anayapah*

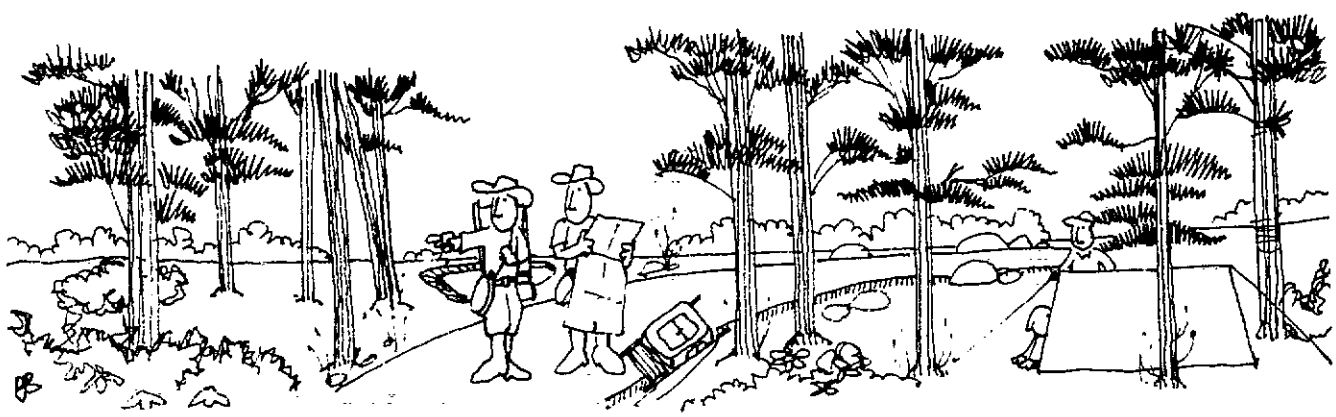
This is a gently sloping open field of approximately 70 acres. The area was once planted with barley and then planted with non-native grasses for grazing. A 10-foot wide asphalt road bisects the field.

Most of the 70 acres has slopes ranging from 10-20 percent. The land lacks major vegetation, so an extensive native tree planting program is proposed. The major use planned for this area is camping. Anayapah is most suitable for this kind of use because it contains no sensitive natural resources; it is visually isolated from major scenic areas such as the valleys and the canyons; and it has good access.

The approximately 30 acres of the area proposed for campgrounds will provide 150 sites of tent and recreational vehicle camping. The campground facilities will include campfire circles and open meadows. The existing pond in the area may also be improved.

In addition to the campgrounds, a trailhead is proposed for the area. It will include simple interpretive panels, 30 picnic tables, and parking for 100 cars.

*Indian word meaning 'mirage'.



TRAIL CAMP

ANAYAPAH

Campground — 150 sites
Trailhead parking — 100 cars
Interpretive facility
Picnic — 30 tables

UPPER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON

Hike-in multi-use area — 3 units
Ranger station
Equestrian camp — existing
Trailhead parking — 100 cars
Picnic — 30 tables
Equestrian staging area

WOOD CANYON

Multi-use campground — 3 units
Trailhead parking — 50 cars
Ranger station
Park maintenance facilities
Hike-in multi-use area — 1 unit
Equestrian camp

LA JOLLA VALLEY

Existing hike-in camp — 12 sites
Existing hike-in multi-use area — 1 unit

BONEY RIDGE

Trail camps — 4 sites

SERRANO VALLEY

Interpretive facility
Hike-in multi-use area — 3 units
Trailhead parking — 30 cars
Ranger station
Possible Hostel
Equestrian staging area

LOWER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON

Interpretive facility
Trailhead parking — 40 cars & 3 buses
Multi-use campground — 1 unit
Campground — 30 sites & 50 sites existing
Ranger station — existing
Park maintenance facility — existing

BIG SYCAMORE BEACH

Existing beach parking — 150 cars
Existing picnic — 65 tables
Existing ranger station

MUGU ROCK

Equestrian staging area
Beach parking — 100 cars
Scenic overlook — 15 cars

ROCKY SHORE

Roadside camp — 60 sites

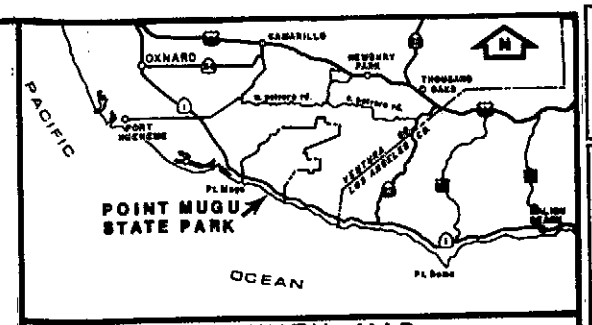
LA JOLLA CANYON

Existing trailhead parking — 60 cars
Hike-in multi-use area — 1 unit

LA JOLLA BEACH

Existing campground — 100 sites
Existing beach parking — 100 cars on highway shoulder

WOOD CANYON OPEN SPACE
BONEY RIDGE OPEN SPACE
SERRANO VALLEY OPEN SPACE
BIG SYCAMORE CANYON OPEN SPACE
LA JOLLA VALLEY OPEN SPACE
NATURAL PRESERVE
Trail
Interpretive Tour Route
PACIFIC OCEAN



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- Proposed Public Facilities
- Park Entrance
- Backbone Trail
- Park Boundary
- Proposed Park Boundary

2000 0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET 10 AC.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

DESIGNED | DRAWN | CHECKED

DATE

REVISIONS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED _____ DATE _____

POINT MUGU STATE PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DRAWING No. 15503

SHEET No. OF

La Jolla Valley

La Jolla Valley is an elevated valley with approximately 800 acres of grasslands surrounded by chaparral-covered mountain ridges. This valley is considered to be the most highly scenic area and at the same time one of the most highly sensitive resource areas in the park. The importance of protecting the native grasses led in 1972 to the establishment of the La Jolla Valley Nature Preserve in the western half of the valley and the adjoining hills.

In order to retain the natural character of the valley, no additional public facilities other than trails are proposed. The existing hike-in multi-use areas (12 sites and 1 unit accommodating 25-30 persons) in the valley will be retained; however, its use will be restricted (perhaps through ranger supervision) to ensure that wildlife in the nearby pond and the archeological sites in the adjacent areas will be properly protected.

La Jolla Canyon

This is a relatively short coastal canyon that descends abruptly from La Jolla Valley into the central beach areas. Present public facilities in the canyon include a water tank and a 60-car parking trailhead for hike-in access to La Jolla Valley.

Before the state acquired this property, the upper portion of the canyon was badly scarred by rock quarry operations. Despite this damage, the entire length of the canyon is considered to be of extremely high ecological sensitivity. The creek and the riparian vegetation support a variety of wildlife.

The only proposed additional public facility in the area will be a small hike-in multi-use area to be located away from the creek and near the present water tank site.

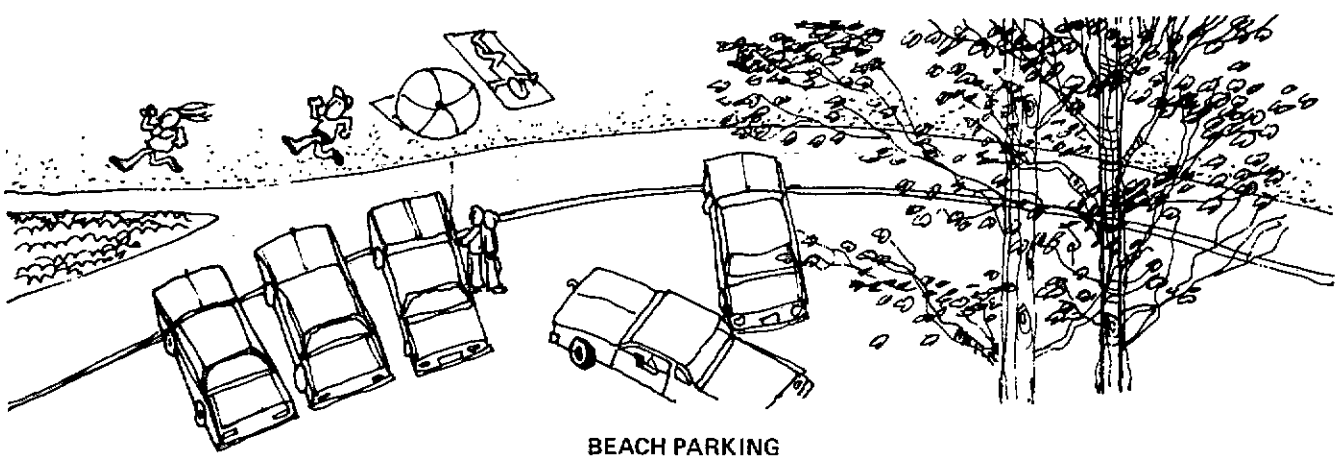
Beach and Coastline

There are 3.8 miles of ocean frontage. Two miles of this is sandy beach and the remainder is rocky. The entire ocean frontage is backed by steep mountain slopes. Highway 1, traversing the coastline, provides easy access to the area.

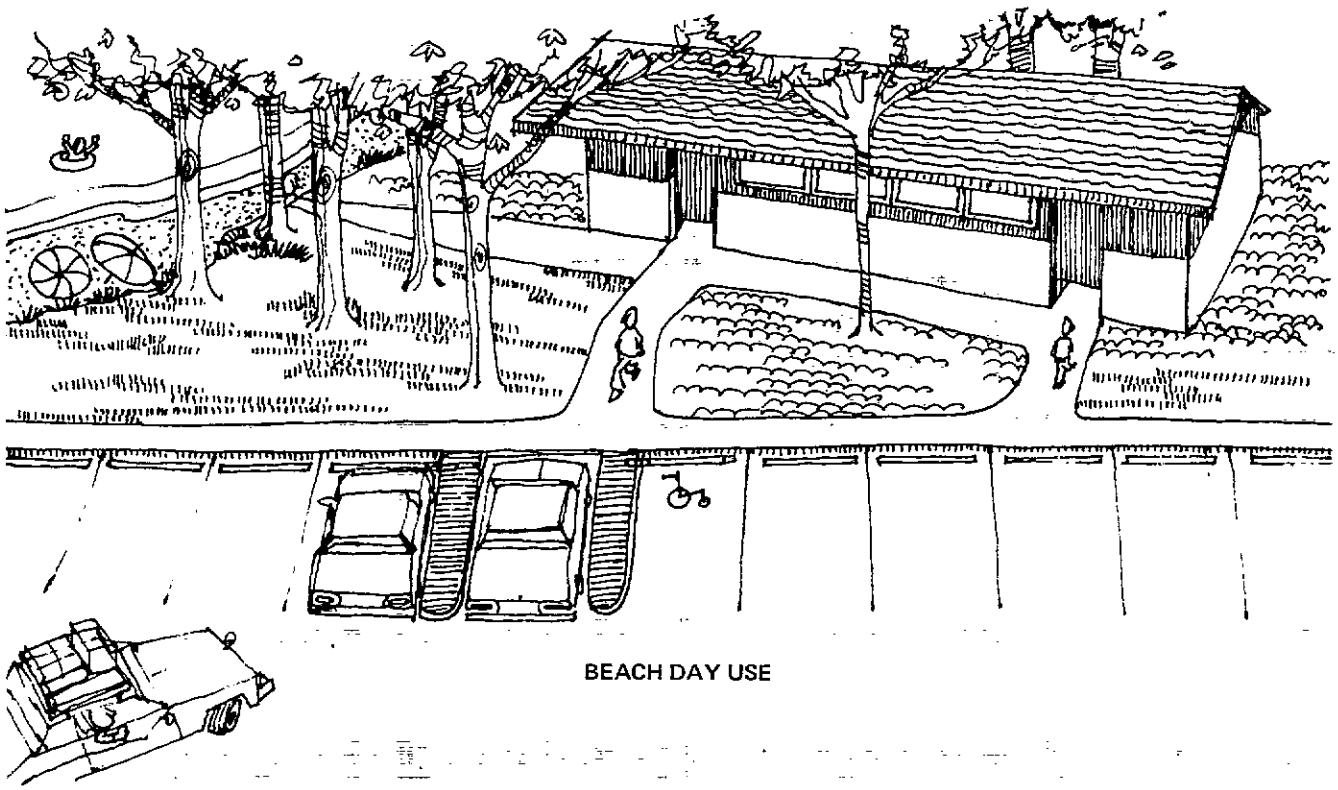
The shoreline is the major recreation resource of the park and it is anticipated that it will be developed to accommodate a major portion of the park's total visitation. However, because a sandy beach is also a finite resource, emphasis will be placed on protecting the present sandy areas from further encroachment by automobiles and on developing alternative transportation to the beach, such as public transit and bicycle trail systems, from nearby population centers.

A. *Big Sycamore Beach:* This is a pocket beach of about 15 acres. It is a good swimming beach because it is well protected from wind and has a gradual underwater slope.

   Present public facilities consist of 150-car beach parking, 65 picnic tables, and a ranger station. No additional facility is proposed.



BEACH PARKING



BEACH DAY USE

B. *La Jolla Beach:* La Jolla Beach is a natural scenic beach. Its beauty is accentuated by the magnificent sand dune that sweeps up the side of the mountain. This 40-acre sand beach offers such diverse recreation uses as sunbathing, fishing, beachcombing, and playing on the sand dune. Swimming may not be too popular at this particular stretch of beach because of excessive winds, a steep underwater slope, and strong currents.

No additional public facilities are proposed. The present 100-unit campground on the beach and the free parking for approximately 100 cars along the highway will be continued.

C. *Mugu Rock:* A small beach exists immediately upcoast from Mugu Rock. At present, parking is only available along the highway shoulder.

It is proposed that a 100-car parking lot and sanitary facilities be developed on the terrace immediately above the beach to provide access to the beach, and that an equestrian staging area with parking for 30 cars/trailers be provided on the inland side of the highway.

Adjacent to Mugu Rock, a scenic overlook with 15-car parking and interpretive panels is proposed for development so that the public can better enjoy the spectacular beauty of this particular section of shoreline.

D. *Rocky Shoreline:* This portion of shoreline, between Mugu Rock and La Jolla Canyon, is rocky but accessible to fishermen. A narrow strip of land along this stretch of shoreline has been used heavily by recreational vehicle campers. It is proposed that this area be upgraded to a roadside camp by providing sanitary facilities and site stripings. Approximately 60 recreational vehicle camping units can be accommodated in the area.

Wood Canyon

The proposed park entrance for visitors coming from Highway 101 will be located here. Existing structures will be used as a ranger station and park maintenance area.

A trailhead parking area accommodating 50 cars is proposed adjacent to the park entrance.

A flat area near the entrance area is accessible by an existing paved road. It will accommodate and be suitable for three multi-use campgrounds. Each multi-use area will be located in individual pockets of the natural terrain near the road, visually screened from the main trails.

Serrano Valley

Much of Serrano Valley's vegetation is grasslands and scrub, with clumps of wooded areas. It contains some flat areas as well as areas of 10-20 percent slopes.

A ranger station and/or residence trailer at this location will be necessary for personnel to protect, preserve, and observe the activities at Serrano Valley.

The model farm proposed at Serrano Valley will be patterned after the Heritage Farm proposed for Rustic Canyon at Topanga State Park.

A possible youth hostel in the existing house could provide sleeping and cooking facilities for hikers off the Backbone Trail as well as visitors driving or biking along the coast on Highway 1.

Three youth hike-in multi-use areas will be located along Serrano Canyon at the south side of the valley.

Trailhead parking near the access point will accommodate 30 cars for visitors to the model farm, hostel, and youth hike-in multi-use areas.

An equestrian staging area in Serrano Valley will accommodate 30 cars and trailers on a dirt flat surface.

Most of Wood Canyon is between 10-20 percent slope. A woodland-savanna type vegetation is found along the creek and areas of chaparral cover the western slopes with grasslands on the eastern slopes. Flat areas of grassland and scrub lying to the north of the wooded areas have in the past been used by local ranchers as storage areas and grazing land.

A hike-in multi-use area, an equestrian camp at the west fork of Wood Canyon, and trails are proposed for this area.

Big Sycamore Canyon

Big Sycamore Canyon is approximately 7 miles long and ranges from 50 to 300 feet in width. It contains dense clusters of oak and sycamore along the creek as well as flat grassy areas, areas covered with thistles, and steep narrow places.

One can hike, ride, or bike on the existing road that runs the entire length of the canyon from Highway 1 to Potrero Road. Hiking and riding trails will lead from this main route to La Jolla Valley, Blue Canyon, Serrano Valley, Anayapah, and other areas of the park.

Lower Big Sycamore Canyon

The existing park ranger station and park maintenance facility will remain.

Besides the existing 50-site campground, a new 30-site campground is proposed. It will accommodate recreational vehicles, trailers, and tents,and each site will have a parking spur, table, stove, and cupboard with water and restroom facilities nearby.

Adjacent to the campground will be one multi-use camp area. Arrangements for use of this multi-use campground will be by prior reservation with the Park Office. The multi-use campgrounds will accommodate the needs of group recreational vehicles and tent campers and may be used by individuals when not used by groups.

Careful site studies will be used to determine the campsite locations and all campsites will be screened with native vegetation.

The campfire area will provide a transition or buffer zone between the camp and the trails into Sycamore Canyon and the rest of the park. Private vehicles will not be allowed past the camping units and campfire area. The campfire area will serve as an interpretive center where campers and day-use visitors will congregate. This campfire site is an ideal spot for an intepretive tour tram to begin and turn around. Adjacent to this center, an American Indian interpretation facility will be constructed. American Indians will interpret for the public the Indians' relationship and approach to the ecology and spiritual culture of the park surroundings. Trailhead parking for 40 cars and 3 busses will serve the interpretive facilities.

Upper Big Sycamore Canyon

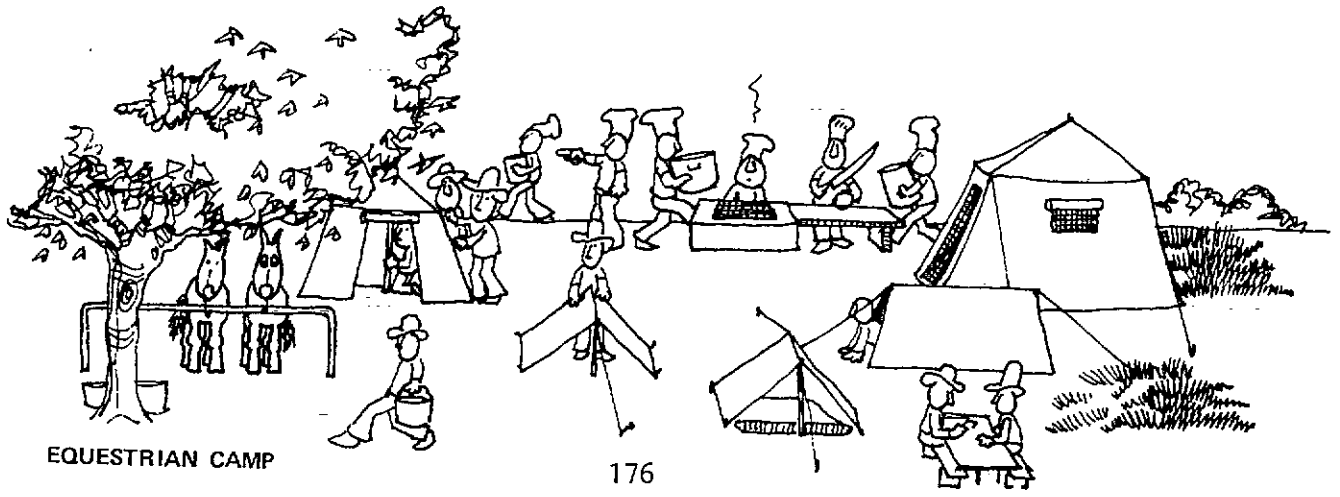
The existing residence at the Danielson Ranch will be used as a ranger station. Trailhead parking at the Danielson Ranch will be the terminus for private vehicles entering from the inland side of the park. Clustered pockets of parking screened by plantings of native trees and shrubs will provide space for the trailhead parking spaces and access to picnicking, hiking, and hike-in camping activities.

In Upper Big Sycamore Canyon,3 hike-in multi-use areas are proposed for development on suitable flat terrain. Campers would park at the trailhead parking area above the ranch house and hike into the site. These multi-use areas will be adapted for use by informal groups, but may also be used by family units.

The flat areas in the vicinity of the Danielson Ranch will be used for 100 trailhead parking spaces and 30 picnic tables. These picnic sites will be individually located by careful site study and tucked into side canyons or beneath clusters of trees with rustic signs to guide people to them.

An existing central barbeque area and equestrian camp will remain as public facilities at the Danielson Ranch site. Reservations made through the park rangers will control the use of the area as a group equestrian camp. The area will be open to individual horse campers when there is no group activity.

At the inland end of Upper Sycamore Canyon is an access point with a flat dirt area where an equestrian staging area is proposed. Other areas for this facility have been considered, but studies indicate that this location would be the least damaging to the environment.



EQUESTRIAN CAMP

Interpretive Tour Tram

A riding tour, not to exceed a 4-mile loop through Big Sycamore Canyon, is proposed as an interpretive facility. A naturalist ranger or informed individual (docent or volunteer) would act as a guide and explain the ecology, history, and geology, as well as encourage people to discover and explore for themselves the canyon and beyond the canyon to La Jolla Valley, Wood Canyon, Serrano Valley, Blue Canyon, and other areas.

Such a tour would be a welcome transition for the person from the inner city who is not familier with the natural environment. The tour would offer such persons a guided overview that could encourage them to later go on foot or horseback for further exploration. It would also open the park to the elderly and handicapped to a greater degree than is now possible.

Several different systems have been studied but no decision has been made for recommendation in this plan. High priority would have to be given to ensuring that the tram would meet ecological needs of the park as well as the needs of the public. There are many factors that restrict the type of vehicle that can be used — steep grades, distances traveled, noise, and pollution problems. All of these must be considered before a final recommendation can be made.

Utilities

Water: Water is supplied by the local water district. A main line, leading from Potrero Road through Big Sycamore Canyon, with standpipes at 1000-foot intervals, serves the existing campground at the lower end of Big Sycamore Canyon and the beach area. Pump stations and water storage tanks are also available to provide water to La Jolla Valley, La Jolla Canyon, and Wood Canyon. Water will be trucked in to the more remote areas.

Power: Power from Southern California Edison is available in the park. It is proposed that power lines generally be run in underground ducts along roads and trails to minimize intrusion on the natural environment.

Sewage System: Sewage is to be handled generally by septic tanks and leach fields. However, in areas where soil conditions preclude such use, chemical toilets or pump-out, vault-type toilets will be used.

Interpretive Prospectus

Visitors and Their Needs

The beach is the outstanding attraction at Point Mugu State Park. In summer, picnicking, camping, and water play are primary activities. However, through interpretive methods visitors should be aware of the other activities and features of Point Mugu State Park and gain orientation and awareness of the overall recreational resources of the Santa Monica Mountains region.

Many visitors will be from the Los Angeles metropolitan region, but California beaches also draw a great many other tourists as well.

Interpretive Themes

The culture and history of American Indians and the natural resources of Point Mugu provide the interpretive themes within this park unit. This park offers an opportunity to introduce visitors to a variety of landscapes and their associated plant and animal communities.

Appropriate themes for interpretation include the following:

Primary:

1. The Chumash Indians and their use of the natural resources of the area

Secondary:

1. Ocean and beach dynamics
2. The riparian environments
3. The grassland and woodland habitat of the La Jolla Valley
4. The chaparral community and fire ecology
5. The geology of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Interpretive Priorities

1. Composition and printing of interpretive literature and self-guided trail brochures
2. Design and construction of an orientation center which would include some park offices
3. Design and construction of campfire center facilities — the one located in Lower Sycamore Canyon should have electricity
4. Design and construction of exhibits, displays, interpretive panels, signs, and entrance and trailhead orientation facilities
5. Collection of artifacts for American Indian interpretation
6. Interpretive tour tram (see p.177).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Upper Big Sycamore Canyon

Upper Big Sycamore Canyon

POINT MUGU

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CONTENTS

List of Charts

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

I. Introduction

The Environmental Impact Report for Point Mugu State Park presents a general assessment of the impacts on the environment that the proposed development at this park may be expected to have. Both the short-term and the long-term effects of each potential impact have been carefully considered, and an analysis made that categorizes the impacts as beneficial, detrimental, or innocuous. In those instances where an effect was determined to be an adverse one, mitigative measures have been proposed. Naturally, even under the best of conditions some detrimental impacts are unavoidable. Where these significant effects could not be completely mitigated and where the positive benefits outweighed the negative impacts, clear indication of this fact has been made. Because the General Development Plan is a *broad* master plan, the Environmental Impact Report is also *broad* in its approach. Whenever specific plans are budgeted and proposed for implementation, more detailed environmental assessments will be presented.

It is essential that readers be familiar with the entire document – the Resource Inventory and Analysis, the Resource Management Plan, and the General Development Plan – in order to thoroughly understand the analysis set forth in this report. To avoid needless repetition, the Environmental Impact Report incorporates by reference all the information contained in the preceding elements of this publication.

A brief explanation of the reciprocal dependence among these planning elements may help the reader realize why we so strongly stress the necessity that they be studied as a whole. The first step in the planning process consists of assembling an exhaustive inventory of the cultural, natural, and recreational resources within the project boundaries. This inventory of resources is then critically analyzed in terms of the purpose, philosophy, and objectives of the park unit; and specific policies for the management of the resources are formulated. Park planners work within the framework of this Resource Management Plan to delineate the project development. Thus, the character of the development proposed for Point Mugu State Park reflects the policies set forth in the Resource Management Plan; facilities have been selected that will promote public use and enjoyment of the park area without impairing its natural or cultural values. Throughout the planning procedure, a continuing analysis of possible impacts that future development may have on the environment is made and reported to the park planners. The Environmental Impact Report is, therefore, not merely an isolated enumeration of various impacts, but a vital part of the planning process, actively contributing to its success.

In assessing the potential impacts, our policy has been to consider as broad a spectrum as we could. If there were any doubts concerning the degree of impact, we assumed the worst possible effects. For example, until a complete archeological site survey of the area has been made, we consider the entire undeveloped portion of the park as potentially containing valuable archeological and/or historical artifacts. Since the interior portions of the park have not been completely surveyed, public use of these areas will be discouraged with the exception of the existing trails system. Definitive mitigative measures include surveying prior to development and monitoring public use.

The charts in sections IV, V, and VI summarize our analysis. Chart I delineates the environmental impacts of the proposed development and designates the category of each impact (noninteracting, beneficial, nonsignificant, or adverse). Chart II indicates what mitigative measures are proposed for the adverse impacts. Chart III shows the unavoidable environmental impacts; i.e., those adverse effects that may be reduced by mitigation but cannot be eliminated.

All of the significant adverse impacts are discussed in some detail in the text. For example, the native grassland vegetative cover in La Jolla Valley may be adversely affected by any increase in human use (see General Development Plan, p. 173). This report explains how a balance between recreational demands and the basic principle of preserving the natural resources has been sought (see p. 187). As this example illustrates, one of the most important functions of the framers of the Environmental Impact Report has been to address the problems of a specific area not only in terms of that area but also within the context of the whole park, and, indeed, of the entire Santa Monica Mountains area.

The general public and various government agencies made important contributions to the development of this document. Comments generated by the public hearings held on the three proposed Santa Monica Mountains parks (Topanga SP, Malibu Creek SP, and Point Mugu SP) will be found in the Appendix. Responses to these comments are included either in the revised text or in the Appendix.

II. Project Description

Proposed development at Point Mugu emphasizes overnight use such as multi-use areas and family campsites, equestrian campsites, and trail camps in the inland portions of the state park. Day-use facilities such as picnic sites, interpretive facilities, and an overlook are emphazised along the coast.

The purpose of the proposed development is to meet a portion of the recreational demand of the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the state and to provide the public the opportunity to enjoy the park values.

The Point Mugu General Development Plan presents the details of the proposed development.

III. Description of the Environmental Setting

Point Mugu State Park consists of 13,360 acres at the extreme western end of the Santa Monica Mountains in Ventura County. These mountains are a part of the Southwest Mountains and Valleys Landscape Province and are unique in that they are the only transverse range (running east-west) in California. At Point Mugu the east-west trending coastline bends slightly northward, and the mountains are pinched off between the coastline and the Oxnard Plain. Farther west, the Santa Monica Mountains reappear above the surface of the ocean as Anacapa, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and San Miguel islands.

The park has 3.8 miles of ocean shoreline; all of this is traversed by Highway 1, which gives direct access to the park. Highway 101 lies only a few miles inland from the north boundary of the park.

Point Mugu State Park embraces most of the watershed of Big Sycamore Creek, which is one of its main topographic features. On the northwest side of Big Sycamore Canyon is La Jolla Valley, which is drained by two forks of La Jolla Creek that empty into the ocean about two miles west of Big Sycamore Canyon. Boney Mountain, a very prominent feature of the region, stands at the extreme northeastern part of the park, but only a portion of its western and northwestern slopes are at present within the boundaries.

Point Mugu State Park contains several plant communities, chiefly coastal sage scrub, southern California chaparral, and valley grassland. There are less extensive examples of southern oak woodland and riparian associations.

The Point Mugu State Park Resource Inventory and Analysis provides further details of the project resources (see p. 143).

IV. Environmental Impact of Proposed Project

As previously stated, the purpose of this plan is to provide recreational opportunities and facilities appropriate to the cultural and natural resources of the area. As this General Development Plan is implemented, two fundamental impacts are predicted. A positive impact will be realized by California citizens through the addition of recreational opportunities and facilities. A negative impact will be realized by residents near the park boundaries through a loss of privacy from the increase in park visitors and the addition of new facilities.

The following impacts should also be mentioned. In most cases these are impacts that can be expected to result from an increase in the number of visitors to the area. They illustrate the necessity of weighing the benefits of improved recreational areas for the people against adverse environmental impacts that cannot be totally mitigated.

The increased recreational opportunities will draw larger numbers of people to the Santa Monica Mountains area, and this will create a larger demand for public services. Moreover, since a

greater number of park visitors may tax present police, fire, and ranger services, additional staff may be needed to provide these services.

Serious transportation problems already exist in and around the Santa Monica Mountains area. The Pacific Coast Highway is currently unable to meet peak hour and peak season demands. Project implementation should increase traffic in the area, increasing thermal and oxidant pollution levels and compounding the existing problems.

There are no quick and easy solutions to these problems of inadequate transportation facilities. In order that the public will not be denied the recreational use and enjoyment of the area, we must try to find ways to reduce the congestion and pollution as much as possible.

The California Department of Transportation is now conducting a transportation corridor study to determine how to improve the present transportation facilities and achieve the optimum short-range use. The engineers of the Department of Parks and Recreation are examining the various alternative ingress and egress patterns, modes of transportation, and vehicular circulation routes. When specific plans for traffic modifications or related park development are drafted, they will be submitted for approval to the appropriate regulatory agencies. Corresponding environmental documents will be completed at that time.

Although an archeological and historical site survey for Point Mugu State Park has not been completed, some sites have been recorded and evidence suggests the probability of more. Sycamore Canyon and La Jolla Valley are highly sensitive cultural areas with potential for significant adverse impact. Specific measures must be taken to preserve and protect these valuable cultural resources from damage prior to any development.

Although some landscape scarring may result from the development of parking and service areas, it is believed that the benefit to the public makes it worthwhile. The impact will not be significant since the development proposed requires only minor grading and is very limited in area of impact.

Increased recreational use may adversely affect the sycamore savannah ecosystem in Sycamore Canyon and the Central Valley prairie ecosystem in La Jolla Valley.

Project implementation will not have any impact on faulting, and fault activity is not expected to have any impact on the planned developments.

Development of the park lands will not cause energy to be inefficiently or unecessarily used, nor will the consumption of energy be significantly increased.

Chart I delineates the specific potential environmental impacts that may occur when the project is implemented. In the vertical column, the ten major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors listed along the top row. Environmental impact assessments were based upon information obtained from the Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, the Resource Inventory Report, various public hearings, and reports submitted by citizen advisory action groups. Please consult the Point Mugu State Park Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan and the Santa Monica Mountains Resource Inventory Report for an in-depth cataloging of environmental resources.

Chart I — Key

1. *No Interaction:* Project implementation does not cause an environmental impact because the proposed development or management does not interact with the environmental factor.

2. *Beneficial Environmental Impact:* The interaction of the proposed development or management with the environmental factor is favorable.

3. *Nonsignificant Environmental Impact:* Although the development or management interacts with the environmental factor, the impact does not cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment or the adverse impact is mitigated by design criteria.

4. *Adverse Environmental Impact:* The interaction between development or management and the environmental factor may cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT
CHART I
POINT MUGU STATE PARK

FACTORS	Geologic: Seismicity	Geologic: Landslide	Geologic: Mudflow	Geologic: Mineral Resources	Geologic: Faulting	Geologic: Sand and Gravel Resources	Soil: Slump and/or Creep	Soil: Subsidence	Soil: Erosion	Soil: Stream Siltation	Soil: Topography	Energy: Efficient Use	Energy: Consumption	Energy: Distribution
LOWER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON														
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Nat. Am.-Geology)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
CAMPFIRE CENTER	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD PARKING (40 cars, 3 buses)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (1 site)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
CAMPGROUND (30 new, 50 existing sites)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION (existing)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACTORY (existing)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
TRAM INTERPRETIVE TOUR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
SERRANO VALLEY														
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (model farm)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD (30 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION/RESIDENCE TRAILER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
BONEY RIDGE														
TRAIL CAMPS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	1
ANAYAPAH														
CAMPGROUND (150 units)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
SHUTTLE SERVICE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1
PICNICKING	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
UPPER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON														
MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION (exist Danielson Res.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (existing)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
PICNICKING	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
WOOD CANYON														
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (3 sites)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD PARKING (50 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
RANGER STATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
SHUTTLE SERVICE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (1 site)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
LA JOLLA VALLEY														
HIKE-IN CAMP (12 existing sites)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (1 Existing site)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	1
MUGU ROCK AREA														
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	1
BEACH PARKING (100 cars)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	1
SCENIC OVERLOOK (15 cars)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	1
ROADSIDE CAMPING (60 units)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	1
LA JOLLA CANYON														
EXISTING TRAILHEAD (60 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
EXISTING RANGER STATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
BEACH AREA														
EXISTING CAMPGROUND (100 units)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
EXISTING BEACH PARKING (150 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
PICNICKING (existing 65 tables)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
EXISTING RANGER STATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1

FACTORS	Biotic: Rare and or Endangered Species	Biotic: Historically Important Trees	Unique Biotic Features: Riparian	Unique Biotic Features: Chaparral	Unique Biotic Features: Woodlands	Unique Biotic Features: Grasslands	Flora Diversity and or Productivity: Trees	Flora: Shrubs	Flora: Grasses	Flora: Microflora	Flora: Aquatic Plants	Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Birds	Fauna: Reptiles	Fauna: Amphibians	Fauna: Mammals	Fauna: Fish/Shellfish	Fauna: Microfauna	Fauna: Insects	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	Wildlife Migration Patterns	Fire: Hazard
LOWER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																					
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Nat. Am.-Geology)	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
CAMPFIRE CENTER	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
TRAILHEAD PARKING (40 cars, 3 buses)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (1 site)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
CAMPGROUND (30 new, 50 existing sites)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
RANGER STATION (existing)	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
PARK MAINTENANCE FACTORY (existing)	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
TRAM INTERPRETIVE TOUR	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
SERRANO VALLEY																					
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (model farm)	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3)	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
TRAILHEAD (30 cars)	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
RANGER STATION/RESIDENCE TRAILER	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
BONEY RIDGE																					
TRAIL CAMPS	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
ANAYAPAH																					
CAMPGROUND (150 units)	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
SHUTTLE SERVICE	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
PICNICKING	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
UPPER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																					
MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
RANGER STATION (exist Danielson Res.)	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (existing)	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
PICNICKING	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
WOOD CANYON																					
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (3 sites)	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
TRAILHEAD PARKING (50 cars)	1	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
RANGER STATION	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
SHUTTLE SERVICE	1	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (1 site)	1	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
LA JOLLA VALLEY																					
HIKE-IN CAMP (12 existing sites)	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (1 Existing site)	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
MUGU ROCK AREA																					
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
BEACH PARKING (100 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
SCENIC OVERLOOK (15 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
ROADSIDE CAMPING (60 units)	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
LA JOLLA CANYON																					
EXISTING TRAILHEAD (60 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EXISTING RANGER STATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
BEACH AREA																					
EXISTING CAMPGROUND (100 units)	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EXISTING BEACH PARKING (150 cars)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
PICNICKING (existing 65 tables)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EXISTING RANGER STATION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2

FACTORS	Watershed: Quality	Watershed: Consumption	Watershed: Stream Flow Capacity	Watershed: Surface Water Runoff	Watershed: Ground Water Contamination	Watershed: Percolation Rates	Watershed: Fresh Water Currents	Airshed: Air Movement	Airshed: Precipitation	Airshed: Temperature	Airshed: Microclimate	Pollution Generation: Thermal	Pollution Generation: Hydrocarbon	Pollution Generation: Particulates	Pollution Generation: NO_x and/or SO_x	Noise	Light and Glare	Ultra-Hazards
LOWER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																		
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Nat. Am.-Geology)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
CAMPFIRE CENTER	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD PARKING (40 cars, 3 buses)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (1 site)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
CAMPGROUND (30 new, 50 existing sites)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
RANGER STATION (existing)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACTORY (existing)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
TRAM INTERPRETIVE TOUR	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
SERRANO VALLEY																		
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (model farm)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD (30 cars)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
RANGER STATION/RESIDENCE TRAILER	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
BONEY RIDGE																		
TRAIL CAMPS	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
ANAYAPAH																		
CAMPGROUND (150 units)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
SHUTTLE SERVICE	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
PICNICKING	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
UPPER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																		
MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
RANGER STATION (exist Danielson Res.)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (existing)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
PICNICKING	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
WOOD CANYON																		
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (3 sites)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
TRAILHEAD PARKING (50 cars)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
RANGER STATION	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
SHUTTLE SERVICE	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (1 site)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
LA JOLLA VALLEY																		
HIKE-IN CAMP (12 existing sites)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (1 Existing site)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
MUGU ROCK AREA																		
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
BEACH PARKING (100 cars)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
SCENIC OVERLOOK (15 cars)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
ROADSIDE CAMPING (60 units)	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
LA JOLLA CANYON																		
EXISTING TRAILHEAD (60 cars)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EXISTING RANGER STATION	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
BEACH AREA																		
EXISTING CAMPGROUND (100 units)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EXISTING BEACH PARKING (150 cars)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
PICNICKING (existing 65 tables)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
EXISTING RANGER STATION	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1

FACTORS	Land Use: Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	Land Use: Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	Land Use: Federal, State and/or Local Plans	Land Use: Housing Availability	Land Use: Open Space	Land Use: Character of Surrounding Area	Transportation: Road Capacity	Transportation: Vehicular Circulation	Cultural: Archeological Sites	Cultural: Historical Sites	Cultural: Paleontological Sites	Cultural: Recreational Opportunities	Cultural: Aesthetics	Public Service: Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	Public Service: Police and/or Fire Services	Public Service: Public Transit	Public Service: Schools	Public Service: Parks	Public Service: Hospitals	Public Service: Sanitation Facilities	Human Community: Population Density	Human Community: Distribution	Human Community: Residential Privacy	Human Community: Relocation of Persons or Businesses
LOWER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																								
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Nat. Am.-Geology)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CAMPFIRE CENTER	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD PARKING (40 cars, 3 buses)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (1 site)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CAMPGROUND (30 new, 50 existing sites)	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION (existing)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACTORY (existing)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TRAM INTERPRETIVE TOUR	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
SERRANO VALLEY																								
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (model farm)	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3)	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD (30 cars)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION/RESIDENCE TRAILER	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
POSSIBLE HOSTEL	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
BONEY RIDGE																								
TRAIL CAMPS	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
ANAYAPAH																								
CAMPGROUND (150 units)	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
SHUTTLE SERVICE	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
PICNICKING	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
UPPER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																								
MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION (exist Danielson Res.)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (existing)	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
PICNICKING	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
WOOD CANYON																								
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (3 sites)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TRAILHEAD PARKING (50 cars)	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
RANGER STATION	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
SHUTTLE SERVICE	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (1 site)	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA JOLLA VALLEY																								
HIKE-IN CAMP (12 existing sites)	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (1 Existing site)	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
MUGU ROCK AREA																								
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
BEACH PARKING (100 cars)	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
SCENIC OVERLOOK (15 cars)	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
ROADSIDE CAMPING (60 units)	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA JOLLA CANYON																								
EXISTING TRAILHEAD (60 cars)	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EXISTING RANGER STATION	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
BEACH AREA																								
EXISTING CAMPGROUND (100 units)	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EXISTING BEACH PARKING (150 cars)	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
PICNICKING (existing 65 tables)	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
EXISTING RANGER STATION	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

MITIGATION MEASURES
CHART II
POINT MUGU STATE PARK

| FACTORS | GEOLOGIC: Seismicity | Landslide | Mudflow | Mineral Resources | Faulting | Sand and Gravel Resources | SOIL: Slump and or Creep | Subsidence | Erosion | Stream Siltation | Topography | ENERGY: Efficient Use | Consumption | Distribution | BIOTIC: Rare and or Endangered Species | Historically Important Trees | UNIQUE BIOTIC FEATURES: Riparian | Chaparral | Woodlands | Grasslands | FLORA DIVERSITY AND OR PRODUCTIVITY: Trees | Shrubs | Grasses | Microflora | Aquatic Plants | FAUNA DIVERSITY AND OR PRODUCTIVITY: Birds | Reptiles | Amphibians | Mammals | Fish Shellfish | Microfauna | Insects | Intro. of Nonnative Plants or Animals | Wildlife Migration Patterns | FIRE: Hazard | WATERSHED: Quality | Consumption | Stream Flow Capacity | Surface Water Runoff | Ground Water Contamination | Percolation Rates | Fresh Water Currents | AIRSHED: Air Movement | Precipitation | Temperature | Microclimate | POLLUTION GENERATION: Thermal | Hydrocarbon | Particulates | NO, and or SO, | NOISE | LIGHT AND GLARE | ULTRA-HAZARDS | LAND USE: Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways | Zoning Regulations and or Policy | Federal, State and/or Local Plans | Housing Availability | Open Space | Character of Surrounding Area | TRANSPORTATION: Road Capacity | Vehicular Circulation | CULTURAL: Archeological Sites | Historical Sites | Paleontological Sites | Recreational Opportunities | Aesthetics | PUBLIC SERVICE: Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities | Police and/or Fire Services | Public Transit | Schools | Parks | Hospitals | Sanitation Facilities | HUMAN COMMUNITY: Population Density | Distribution | Residential Privacy | Relocation of Persons or Businesses |
|---|---|---

V. Mitigation Measures Proposed to Eliminate or Minimize Impacts

Chart II suggests possible mitigation measures reducing the specific impacts caused by project implementation. In the vertical column, the ten major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors listed along the top row. Mitigation measures were predicated upon the findings of Chart 1. Most mitigation will be incorporated into the design and development phases of the proposed project.

Chart II – Key

A. *Landscaping:* To reduce impacts, the department will revegetate, construct erosion control structures, minimize cuts and fills, channelize when necessary, and provide holding ponds to reduce surface water runoff.

B. *Location:* The facility will be situated to best reduce impact on resources.

C. *Fire Hazard Mitigation:* Portions of the park (or, if necessary the entire park) will be closed during periods of high fire hazards as recommended by fire officials.

Fire suppression and evacuation plans will be formulated.

D. *Cultural Resource Mitigation:* Provisions will be made to protect archeological sites.

Survey, research, collection and storage of artifacts, and the like will be carried out prior to development.

E. *Residential Privacy:* Facilities will be designed and located to reduce trespassing on adjacent private lands and to protect the privacy of adjoining landowners.

F. *Police and Fire Patrol:* Maintenance and ranger patrol at the park will provide additional surveillance.

G. *Transportation:* Alternative modes of transportation within the park and of public transportation to and from the park will be investigated and encouraged.

Discussion of the Mitigation Information in Chart II

An archeological survey of Point Mugu State Park will be completed before development of any facility. Should this survey expose potential archeological artifacts or sites, additional research and action will be undertaken to protect and preserve any cutural resource.

Grading and development plans predicated upon the findings of the soils and geologic surveys will minimize the alteration of the natural topography. For example, road alignment, road widths, and road gradients will be analyzed during design stages to minimize scarring. Day and overnight use areas will be constructed on stable soils and flat ground to minimize the need for grading. Care will be taken to avoid damage to trees, shrubbery, and/or grasses that preserve the natural appearance of the area and prevent erosion. A minimum of vegetation will be removed and scarred areas will be replanted. All landscaping will be done with native or naturalized species to increase the ecological homogeneity and provide natural wildlife habitat.

Construction will be designed to the normal seismic hazard standards of the area. Public facilities will not be located near potential landslide areas.

The added impact caused by increased visitor use will be mitigated by the additional patrol activities of an increased park staff. Underbrush and litter cleanup, wildlife surveillance, and security patrolling will be performed regularly. The Department of Parks and Recreation will cooperate fully with the local fire departments in formulating plans for preventing and suppressing fires and plans to evacuate the public in case of fire. Use of Point Mugu State Park will be dependent upon the current fire index.

Cultural and natural resources information will form the basis for educational interpretive programs for visitors and school groups. These programs will inform the public of the values of the park's resources and of the need to take care of these resources.

Strict enforcement of pet control laws will reduce the impact of pets upon wildlife, especially during peak use periods.

Park planning and programs will encourage nonvehicular modes of travel within the park and the improvement of public transit between the park and surrounding population centers. It is hoped that current studies by the department of circulation and access problems within the unit and the entire Santa Monica Mountains area will yield a solution to some of the traffic problems here.

The project proposes no facilities that will generate noise. Temporary noise from grading may be controlled by local, state, and federal laws.

Dust generated during grading can be mitigated by the use of water trucks.

Restricted public facilities are proposed for Lower Big Sycamore Canyon to protect the archeological sites and the unique stand of sycamore *(Platanus racemosa)*.

VI. Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects

Chart III shows the unavoidable adverse effects that implementation of the project will have. In the vertical column the ten major project areas are listed and referenced to the environmental factors presented along the top row. Assessment of unavoidable effects was based upon the findings summarized in Charts I and II. Where effects and mitigation were questionable, analysis was based upon the worst potential effects possible. Please consult Charts I and II, Point Mugu State Park Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, and the Santa Monica Mountains Resource Inventory Report as the data base for determining the unavoidable effects.

Chart III – Key

1. Grading for trails, roads, parking, and buildings will alter the natural topography.
2. An increase in the number of users may increase the probability of fire.
3. Increased surface water runoff will result from the creation of impervious surface areas.
4. Demolition of existing residences will reduce availability of housing.
5. Possible destruction of cultural resources and loss of artifacts may result from construction and vandalism.
6. Privacy of adjacent property owners will decrease as a result of increased park use.
7. Additional use will increase erosion.
8. Vegetation may be destroyed by construction and by visitor use.
9. Additional use will increase traffic problems.
10. Increased use may tax available public services.

UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS
CHART III
POINT MUGU STATE PARK

FACTORS	GEOLOGIC						SOIL					ENERGY			BIOTIC																				FIRE	WATERSHED							AIRSHED								NOISE	LIGHT AND GLARE	ULTRA-HAZARDS	LAND USE						TRANSPORTATION		CULTURAL					PUBLIC SERVICE							HUMAN COMMUNITY			
	Seismicity	Landslide	Mudflow	Mineral Resources	Faulting	Sand and Gravel Resources	Slump and/or Creep	Subsidence	Erosion	Stream Siltation	Topography	Efficient Use	Consumption	Distribution	Rare and/or Endangered Species	Historically Important Trees	Unique Biotic Features: Riparian	Chaparral	Woodlands	Grasslands	Flora Diversity and or Productivity: Trees	Shrubs	Grasses	Microflora	Aquatic Plants	Fauna Diversity and/or Productivity: Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Mammals	Fish/Shellfish	Microfauna	Insects	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	Wildlife Migration Patterns	Hazard	Quality	Consumption	Stream Flow Capacity	Surface Water Runoff	Ground Water Contamination	Percolation Rates	Fresh Water Currents	Air Movement	Precipitation	Temperature	Microclimate	Pollution Generation: Thermal	Hydrocarbon	Particulates	NO_x and/or SO_x				Scenic Vistas, Corridors or Highways	Zoning Regulations and/or Policy	Federal, State and/or Local Plans	Housing Availability	Open Space	Character of Surrounding Area	Road Capacity	Vehicular Circulation	Archeological Sites	Historical Sites	Paleontological Sites	Recreational Opportunities	Aesthetics	Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	Police and/or Fire Services	Public Transit	Schools	Parks	Hospitals	Sanitation Facilities	Population Density	Distribution	Residential Privacy	Relocation of Persons or Businesses
LOWER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																																																																												
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Nat. Am.-Geology)																																			2																											5						2									
CAMPFIRE CENTER																	8		8		8														2																											5						2									
TRAILHEAD PARKING (40 cars, 3 buses)																	8		8		8																		3																					10	9	5																
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (1 site)																	8		8		8														2																											5						2									
CAMPGROUND (30 new, 50 existing sites)																	8		8		8														2				3																					10	9	5						2									
RANGER STATION (Existing)																																							3																							5																
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY (Existing)																																																														5																
TRAM INTERP. TOUR																	8		8		8																																									5																
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)																	8		8		8														2																											5						2									
SERRANO VALLEY																																																																													
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY (Model farm)																				8			8												2																											5						2									
HIDE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (3)																				8			8												2																											5						2									
TRAILHEAD PARKING (30 CARS)																				8			8																3																					10	9	5																
RANGER STATION/RESIDENCE TRAILER																				8			8																																							5																
POSSIBLE HOSTEL																				8			8												2																											5						2									
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)									7											8			8												2				3																					10	9	5						2									
BONEY RIDGE																																																																													
TRAIL CAMPS																																			2																											5						2									
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA									7																										2				3																							5						2									
ANAYAPAH																																																																													
CAMPGROUND (150 units)																																			2				3																					10	9	5						2									
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)																																							3																					10	9	5																
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES																																			2																											5						2									
SHUTTLE SERVICE																																																														5																
PICNICKING																																			2																											5						2									
UPPER BIG SYCAMORE CANYON																																																																													
MULTI-USE AREA (3 areas)																	8		8		8														2																											5						2									
RANGER STATION (Existing Danielson Res.)																																																														5																
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (Existing)									7																										2																											5						2									
TRAILHEAD (100 cars)																	8		8		8																		3																					10	9	5																
PICNICKING																	8		8		8														2																											5						2									
WOOD CANYON																																																																														
MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND (3 sites)																	8		8																2				3																					10	9	5						2									
TRAILHEAD PARKING (50 cars)																	8		8																																									10	9	5																
RANGER STATION																																																														5																
PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY																																																														5																
SHUTTLE SERVICE																	8		8																																											5																
EQUESTRIAN CAMP (1 site)									7								8		8																2																											5						2									
LA JOLLA VALLEY																																																																														
HIKE-IN CAMP (12 Existing sites)																				8																																										5																
HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA (1 Existing site)																				8																																										5																
MUGU ROCK AREA																																																																													
EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA (30 cars/trailer)									7		1									8															2				3																					10	9	5						2									
BEACH PARKING (100 cars)											1									8																			3																					10	9	5																
SCENIC OVERLOOK (15 cars)											1									8															2				3																					10	9	5						2									
ROADSIDE CAMPING (60 units)											1									8															2				3																					10	9	5						2									
LA JOLLA CANYON																																																																													
EXISTING TRAILHEAD (60 cars)																																																											10	9	5																
EXISTING RANGER STATION																																																														5																
BEACH AREA																																																																														
EXISTING CAMPGROUND (100 units)																																																											10	9	5																
EXISTING BEACH PARKING (150 cars)																																																											10	9	5																
PICNICKING (Existing 65 tables)																																																											10	9	5																
EXISTING RANGER STATION																																																														5																

VII. Relationship Between Local Short-Term Use And the Maintenance and Enhancement of the Long-Term Productivity

The present short-term use of the park is for sporadic grazing, open space enjoyment, and low-intensity recreational use. The most important long-term productivity factor is the preservation of the open space, wilderness character of the park in order to provide a place that meets public recreational and educational needs.

The present low-intensity recreational use will be expanded by implementation of this General Development Plan. Short-term use will then include campsites, trails, parking areas, picnic tables, interpretive facilities, and sanitary facilities. This intensified use and park facility development will not deteriorate Point Mugu State Park's long-term productivity because the development is based upon design criteria that enhance this productivity. In addition, intensifying park use will increase the surveillance and control of the area and will eliminate urban intrusion. The short-term use of the park will protect the wilderness character of the environment and, therefore, the long-term productivity.

Project implementation will eliminate all other unrelated park uses including the present sporadic grazing. Discontinuation of all unrelated park use will not substantially affect the neighboring community members who use the park lands for pasture, and will further enhance this area's long-term productivity.

In summary, the relationship between the short-term use and the long-term productivity of Point Mugu State Park is a complementary relationship; one in which the proposed short-term use retains and expands the environment's long-term productivity.

VIII. Alternatives to the Proposed Project

Location of Facilities

Development throughout the Santa Monica Mountains is limited primarily by the lack of area suitable for use. In particular, topography, ingress and egress, and ecological sensitivity limit development. At least 90 percent of the area of Point Mugu State Park has slopes in excess of 20 percent. There are essentially no alternative sites for development because development must take place on the existing flat lands. Alternative access routes would necessitate more substantial grading and, therefore, additional destruction of sensitive habitats.

Intensity of Development

The General Development Plan recommends the degree of development deemed suitable for this environment. Actual development in the future will occur in phases that correspond with increases or decreases in public demand and with the availability of development funds. Development less than or greater than that recommended might occur if some limiting factor is discovered or removed. For example, such a factor might be acquisition of contiguous property with suitable topography for development or the development of a new access to areas that are inaccessible at present. The recommended level of development was determined through public input at public hearings and by an estimation of the environmental constraints.

Mix of Facilities

The relative proportion of the various facilities is not fixed at this time and may be altered by public demand or by discovery of new information indicating that the proposed use is environmentally inappropriate.

No Development

The alternative of having no further development would permit the park to remain in a relatively wild state, would not create conflicts with adjacent property owners, and would not increase the fire hazard. However, not having any development would deny recreational opportunities in the area, which is presently deficient in all categories of recreational resources (California Outdoors Recreation Resources Plan, 1974).

IX. Irreversible Changes and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources That Would Be Involved Should the Proposed Project Be Implemented

If future demands or environmental priorities change and this site is deemed more suitable to some other use, this area and its resources will not have been significantly altered by project implementation.

Certain biological resources will be irretrievably lost. Some existing flora will be destroyed during construction and grading. Some wildlife inhabiting the park will be lost or displaced because of increased park use and/or development and grading. Sand and gravel products and energy will be lost through construction.

X. Growth-Inducing Impacts

Potential residential and commercial development of this area is minimal because of the extremely steep terrain. However, acquisition and development of the park lands by the state precludes this type of development. In this respect, the project has a growth-restricting impact.

There will be some indirect growth-inducing impacts. The project may generate a flow of money into the local economy through salaries, purchase of construction materials, and purchase of commercial services such as gasoline and food. A few new employees will be needed to operate, maintain, and patrol the park. The construction force will draw from the local labor force to the extent practical. Construction will have a short-term effect upon the local economy.

Park facility development will stimulate an increase in park use. Increased park use may increase the risk of fire and vandalism, which will necessitate additional fire protection and police services.

XI. Organizations and References Consulted in Preparing This Report

Organizations

California State Department of Parks and Recreation.
——District 5 personnel.
——Engineering Unit, Design and Construction Division
California State Division of Mines and Geology
Los Angeles County Planning Department.

References

"Earthquake Epicenters, Faults, and Intensity Zones." Map prepared by California Office of Planning and Research, March 1972.

"Inventory of Features, Point Mugu State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, July 1976.

"Preliminary Resource Management Plan and General Development Plan, Topanga State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1975.

"Resource Inventory Report, Century Ranch Project." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1975.

"Resource Inventory Report, Point Mugu State Park (Draft)." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, October 1976.

"Resource Inventory Report, Santa Monica Mountains." Manuscript on file at California State Department of Parks and Recreation, June 1974.

"Resource Management Plan, Malibu Creek State Park." Manuscript on file at California State Park Department of Parks and Recreation, July 1976.

Urban Geology Master Plan for California, Bulletin No. 198. California State Division of Mines and Geology, July 1973.

NOTE: Public facilities will have accommodations for handicapped persons.

BEACH DAY USE: Restrooms and water.

BEACH PARKING: Designated parking to serve beach needs.

BICYCLE CAMP: Same as a trail camp, but includes a surfaced trail for bicycle access.

CAMPGROUND: Individual parking spur, table, stove, cupboard, tentsite, water with restrooms in the vicinity. Spurs will accommodate recreation vehicles, trailers, and tents.

CHILDREN'S FISHING POND: A place where children may fish, which is stocked and managed for low consumptive fishing.

COMPANY PICNIC: Accommodates 100 or more persons. Large tables and cooking facilities, accommodates such affairs as office picnics, new games, and pow wows. Controlled by reservation.

EQUESTRIAN CENTER: Equestrian campsites and staging area.

EQUESTRIAN CAMP: Camp for horsemen; tables, water, restrooms, hitching rail, (may be used by individuals when not used by group).

EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA: Load or unload and saddle horses; hitching rail, and parking.

MULTI-USE AREA: A place to park a few cars and pitch a few tents with a central cooking facility and restrooms (for overnight use); or a group of tables together, central food preparation area, restrooms, water (for daytime use).

MULTI-USE CAMPGROUND: Accommodates the needs of recreational vehicle group campers and tent campers. Central cooking fire pit, central gathering area, comfort station, and water. (May be used by individuals when not used by groups).

HIKE-IN MULTI-USE AREA: Same facilities as multi-use area except you hike into site.

HOSTEL: Hostels with supervision; sleeping areas for individuals or groups, water, washrooms, restrooms, and means by which the users may prepare their own meals; for the non-motoring recreational traveler moving within and between units of state parks.

INTERPRETIVE FACILITY: Any developed facility whose function is to provide explanation of cultural and natural resources —— museum, exhibits, orientation, programs, self-guided tours, tours, education center, and signs, etc.

LODGING FOR GROUPS: Existing structures for organized groups to use as a part of an educational facility.

MULTI-PURPOSE GRASSY AREA: A little grass for play, frisbee, catch, and gathering (low maintenance).

OPEN SPACE: A natural environment including existing manmade features. Development of public facilities will be limited to trail use.

PARKING: Parking to serve the public facility as designated by the plan. Handicapped parking in nearest proximity to park facility.

PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY: Service facility, shop area, storage of equipment.

PICNIC: Individual tables, water, with/without cooking facilities and with restrooms in the vicinity.

RANGER STATION: Contact station and/or park office.

SCENIC OVERLOOK: A spot for a trail map box and/or interpretive panel, or sign.

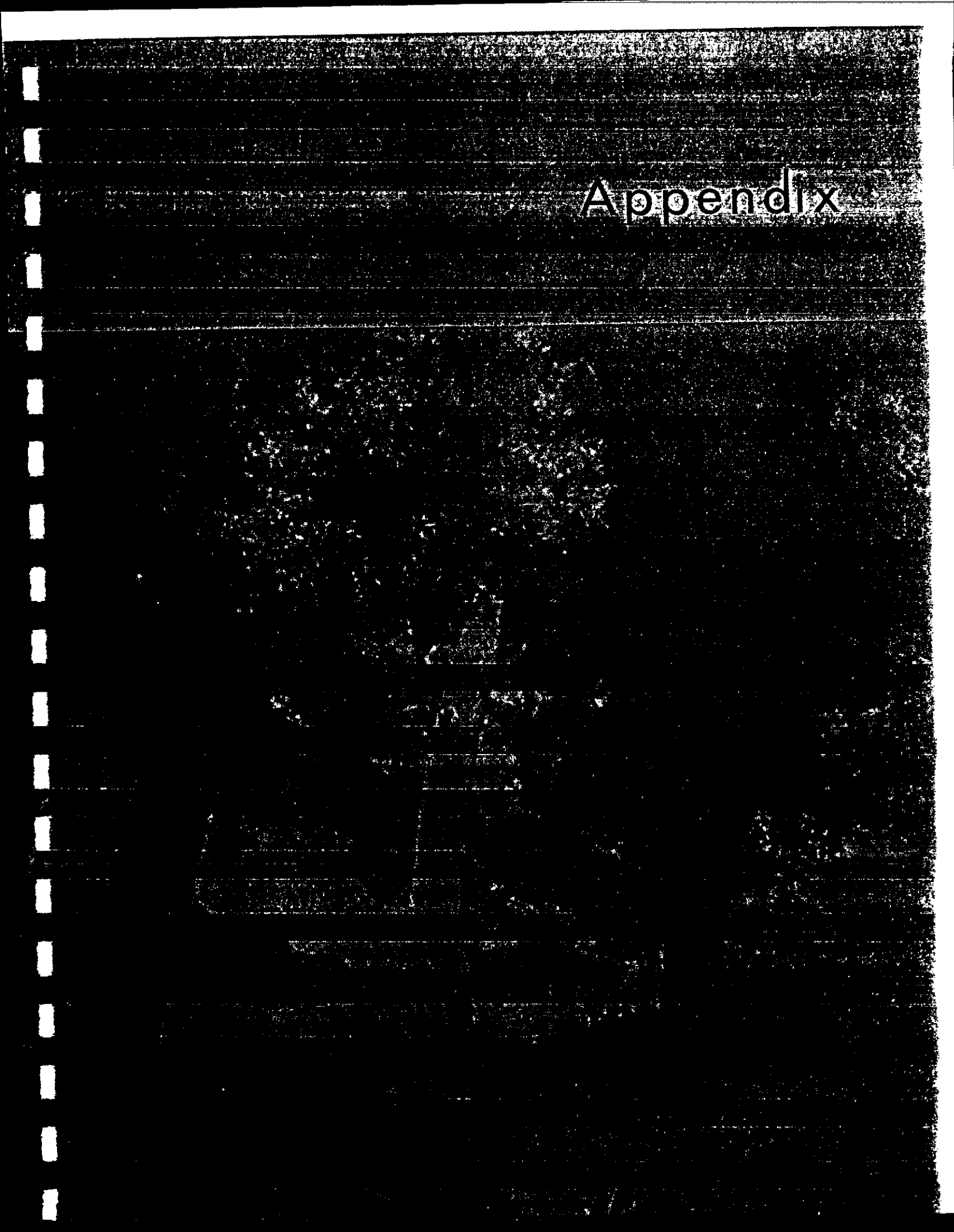
SHUTTLE SERVICE: An open-air vehicle to transport people through the parks.

TENT CAMPGROUND: Area with short spurs, tentsite, table, stove, water, cupboard, and restrooms (will not accommodate recreational vehicles or trailers).

TRAIL CAMP: Park interior campsites; backpack into site, bring your own water, take out your own garbage.

TRAILHEAD: A place with an orientation map of the state park and trails in the park from which one departs on a hiking or riding trail.

Appendix



Appendix

Comments from the Public and Responses to These Comments

Part I: Comments from Public Agencies

Comments were received from the following agencies:

California State Air Resources Board
California State Department of Fish and Game
California State Department of Transportation
California State Solid Waste Management Board
City of Los Angeles Department of Environmental Quality
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
Los Angeles Audubon Society

Copies of these letters and memoranda are included here and specific responses to each are found on p. 203. The numbered paragraphs in the letters and memoranda refer to the specific response.

Memorandum of February 15, 1977

From: Planning Division
California State Air Resources Board

To: California State Department of Parks and Recreation

The California Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to develop an area of approximately 25,000 acres in the Santa Monica Mountains for a regional park to serve the greater Los Angeles Area.

The air quality evaluation is presented in tabular form in a series of charts in the draft environmental impact report (EIR). Because the additional vehicular traffic using the parks would be substantial, we recommend that the total vehicular trips and total vehicular miles traveled be estimated for each separate park unit. Specific mitigation measures for the reduction of vehicular traffic should also be included. An estimate also needs to be made of the significance of this project as a traffic generator. The increase in levels of carbon monoxide at key intersections for major boulevards which provide access to the Santa Monica Mountains needs to be estimated also. (1)

Memorandum of February 17, 1977

From: California State Department of Fish and Game

To: California State Department of Parks and Recreation

We have reviewed the subject document, and are in agreement with the resource management policies for the development of the Topanga, Malibu Creek and Point Mugu State Parks as described in this preliminary report.

However, the EIRs contained therein are not sufficiently detailed to accurately assess the impact such recreational developments will have on the living resources. For this reason, it is requested that we be contacted for comments regarding potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources prior to the preparation of specific project EIR s. It is particularly important that we have the opportunity to review project proposals and draft EIR s at the early planning stages in order to have the most practical input regarding fish and wildlife resources. (2)

I am certain that we share the same concerns of protecting the valuable natural resources which are found within the vast natural terrain of the Santa Monica Mountains. We welcome this important protection of open space and fish and wildlife habitat through its addition to the growing reserves of wild lands provided by the combined efforts of our respective agencies. Our wish is to maintain a close working relationship so that our mutual responsibilities can be effectively implemented. (3)

From: District 07
California State Department of Transportation

To: A-95 Coordinator
Transportation Agency

Copy received by California State Department of Parks and Recreation

Since CALTRANS is very interested in overall transportation planning, we are concerned that the environmental analyses for these three developments do not include a comprehensive investigation of the impact that park development will have on system-wide transportation planning. Because serious transportation problems already exist in the Santa Monica Mountains, we strongly recommend your consideration be directed to the following areas.

SYSTEM-WIDE IMPACTS

Your three environmental investigations addressed only transportation impacts at the park sites. Only one negative impact was identified — the Serrano Valley development in Point Mugu State Park — and no mitigating measures were offered. (4)

Access to these parks from the inner city is via Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1) which already is unable to meet capacity demands due to weekend and holiday traffic during the outdoor recreation season. Las Virgenes Road and Mulholland Highway, in addition to Route 1, will provide local access to these parks and each of these roads are now potentially hazardous due to a combination of alignment and sight distance restrictions and high traffic volumes. Even greater demand is projected for the future and there are, at present, no plans to expand existing roads in the area to meet these demands. One goal of a Transportation Corridor Study now underway in the area is to provide for improvement and optimum short-range use of the present transportation facilities in the area. (5)

Expanded capacity and additional parking planned for each park will further compound the problem. For example, an additional 550 parking spaces are planned at Topanga State Park — 310 spaces will have ingress/egress via Topanga Canyon Boulevard. The 310 spaces will generate an increase of at least 620 ADT (and probably more with turnover). Depending on distribution of arrival and departure times, the added traffic burden could cause severe peak hour delays and congestion on already overcrowed roads with resulting impacts on emissions and fuel consumption.

On page 188 of the report it states "...emissions can be mitigated by encouraging public transportation..." Shuttle service is also mentioned. While both of these actions may be positive, it is doubtful that either one will have a significant effect on emissions due the distance people will have to travel to reach the parks from Los Angeles.

PARK USE BY INNER-CITY RESIDENTS

Are these recreation facilities available to all of society, including the poor (pages 7-9)? Use of these park facilities by inner-city residents will remain low because of the large travel costs involved. Very seldom will inner-city, low income residents voluntarily travel two hours, one way, to enter a possibly overcrowded park. Organization, promotion, and/or some form of subsidy are needed to put these areas within reach of the inner-city poor, elderly and middle class. A suggested measure might be a Parks and Recreation program to coordinate plans for low income use with inner-city schools, churches, parks, civic groups and government agencies. (6)

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

The California Department of Transportation, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), Los Angeles County (Regional Planning and also, the Road Department Planning Division), Ventura County, and the City of Los Angeles each have transportation planning responsibilities within the Santa Monica Mountains and should be consulted regarding impacts due to any development within their jurisdictions. (7)

Memorandum of February 24, 1977

From: California State Solid Waste Management Board

To: California State Department of Parks and Recreation

We have reviewed the subject EIR and offer the following comments:

We suggest that the feasibility of implementing a recycling operation to recover ferrous and non-ferrous metals and glass at the parks be investigated. Such an operation has been successfully implemented at Yosemite and may possibly be feasible at the subject State Parks. Although the EIR does not indicate visitor day figures, because of their locations, we presume these parks are high usage facilities. This factor, together with the availability of close-by markets for the recovered materials, make a recovery operation at this location promising. (8)

Letter of February 8, 1977

From: City of Los Angeles Department of Environmental Quality

To: California State Department of Parks and Recreation

The Environmental Quality Commission of the City of Los Angeles would like to commend you and the staff of the State Department of Parks and Recreation for the recently adopted plan for the development of Topanga, Malibu Creek and Point Mugu State Parks.

The plan represents an appropriate balance between conservation and recreational use with ample provision made for the needs of every segment of the population. (9)

The Environmental Quality Commission believes that this plan represents a thoughtful and responsive approach to the concerns of the people of Southern California for the future of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Letter of February 10, 1077

From: County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning

To: California State Department of Parks and Recreation

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS STATE PARKS

Pursuant to your request of January 12, 1977, the staff of the Department of Regional Planning has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) for the Santa Monica Mountains State Parks, particularly those pertaining to Topanga and Malibu Creek State Parks.

While the Draft EIRs appear to identify the major environmental issues, we suggest that you address the following concerns in the Final EIR:

(1) The State should specify whether the EIR for each park relates only to the first phase of a staged project, and whether further environmental assessments will be made when specific development plans are proposed for each of the interior use areas. If no subsequent assessments are to be made, the subject EIRs should be more detailed. (10)

(2) The reports lack the quantification necessary to evaluate certain environmental factors, particularly those associated with transportation and public services. (11)

For example, the report should quantify the adequacy of road capacity along Topanga Canyon Boulevard, and assess its safety for use by buses. This type of analysis should also be undertaken for Las Virgenes Canyon Road, since it is heavily congested at times because of recreational traffic. Quantification should also be provided to evaluate off-site facilities for sewage disposal. Use of the park may be limited if the existing treatment plant is at or near capacity.

(3) The relationship between Charts I, II and III should be clarified. Use of these charts would appear to require a logical sequence as one proceeds from Chart I, where potential impacts are identified, through Chart III, where it is determined if the impact is significant or insignificant. If feasible mitigation measures are available, they should be identified on Chart II; and if they reduce the impacts to insignificant levels, Chart III should indicate no adverse effects for that particular environmental factor. Chart III would then identify only those areas where mitigation measures will not reduce the impacts to insignificant levels. (12)

(4) In both the Malibu Creek and Topanga State Park EIRs, Chart I indicates adverse impacts on archaeolgical sites; Chart II shows no mitigating measures being required for the preservation or conservation of these archaeological sites; and Chart III indicates that possible destruction of archaeological sites is an unavoidable adverse effect. The State Department of Parks and Recreation should consider applying full protection to these archaeological sites so as to minimize impacts on this important resource. (13)

(5) The status of the existing movie sets should be clarified. Their retention would appear to be desirable since the sets are part of the cultural heritage of the area. However, it is not clear whether they will be retained, and; if so, whether the conditions of the sets might be such as to pose a safety hazard. (14)

Letter of January 26, 1977

From: Los Angeles Audubon Society

To: California State Department of Parks and Recreation

In answer to your letter of January 12 I would like to thank you for sending us a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Santa Monica Mountains State Parks General Development Plan. The volume was read by many of our members and prompted a good representation of our society at the January hearing of the Parks Commission. We were delighted at (15) the unanimous decision reached by the Commission at that time.

The Los Angeles Audubon Society has no objections to the Draft Environmental Impact Report. We feel that every effort was made to minimize adverse environmental effects in development of the parks.

CALIFORNIA STATE AIR RESOURCES BOARD

(1) More specific data on pollution generation will be gathered and presented when detailed plans are made for each unit.

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

(2) More detailed environmental assessments will be prepared when specific plans for each unit are developed.

(3) We thank this department for their offer to combine the efforts of our respective agencies to protect the valuable natural resources of the Santa Monica Mountains.

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(4) The Environmental Impact Reports have been revised to reflect the severity of the transportation problems and to list mitigative measures that will be taken within these Park System units and the surrounding area.

(5) The Environmental Impact Report has been revised. Please consult the section on Environmental Impact of Proposed Project and Chart I of the EIR for each park unit.

(6) This report acknowledges the recreational needs of persons who do not normally visit open space areas because of socioeconomic reasons. The department will promote use of the units by all members of the public. Plans have been formulated to allow and encourage such usage (see Introduction, pp. 8 and 9).

(7) As specific plans are developed, the department will coordinate with those agencies having planning responsibilities in the Santa Monica Mountains area.

CALIFORNIA STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

(8) The determination of the feasibility and implementation of a recycling program has been the responsibility of the staff of the individual park units. Recycling programs have been instituted successfully in other State Park System units. The location and potential for intensive visitor use within the Santa Monica Mountains would indicate that a recycling program is probably feasible.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

(9) The department thanks the City of Los Angeles Department of Environmental Quality for its comments.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING

(10) The Environmental Impact Report is for the General Development Plan. Additional environmental assessments will be made when specific development plans for each park unit are proposed.

(11) Quantification of transportation capacities and off-site sewage facilities will be provided in future environmental assessments, which will be prepared when specific development plans are proposed.

(12) The description of the relationship between the charts has been rewritten. (Please see the Introduction of each EIR).

(13) The department will provide protection to archeological sites as stated in the Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Report. The archeological sites are included in Chart III as being subject to some unavoidable adverse impacts because it is impossible to guarantee there may not be some vandalism.

(14) The Department of Parks and Recreation will conduct a study to determine which movie sets will be retained and which aspects of their history should be interpreted (see pp. 110 and 121).

LOS ANGELES AUDUBON SOCIETY

(15) The department thanks the Los Angeles Audubon Society for its comments.

SPECIAL EXCEPTION TO LAW

HAVE SOME FILM COMPANY ACTIVITY ON PART OF CENTURY RANCH TO PAY COSTS SO PUBLIC HAS FREE ACCESS – WITH NATURE vs.! SUPERVISOR

NO FEES TO ENTER

NO FEES TO PARK

NO FEES [illegible]

[illegible] NO MOTORCYCLES!!

NO ORVS! (No people?)

ALL OF THE TAX PAYERS OF THIS STATE OF CALIF WHO ALSO HAPPEN TO ENJOY RIDING TRAIL BIKES NEED AN AREA TO RIDE THEM IN WITHOUT BREAKING THE LAW. [illegible]

[illegible]